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The Stars and Stripes

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

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GREEN DIVISIONS PROVED METTLE IN 2ND ARMY DRIVE

81st, 7th and 92nd Going Strong When Armistice Intervened

PUSH IN DIRECTION OF BRIEY

Operation in Conjunction With French Troops, Would Have Overwhelmed Enemy

In dealing with the offensive operations inaugurated by the Second American Army, under Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, more is to be said regarding what they were planned and expected to accomplish than regarding what they actually did accomplish, for the reason that they were begun so late, practically not before November 10, that there was no time for the development of the great and decisive success which would undoubtedly have crowned them had hostilities continued a short time longer.

Once more to focus a limited operation in its proper relation to the whole situation on the Western front, it may be well again to revert to the simile of the swinging door, which was used in an earlier article. Since September 26 the Allied Armies had been hammering this door back with increasing momentum, particularly after the fall of Lille, until, in the early days of November, the swinging edge, torn loose from the coast of the North Sea, had reached the Dutch frontier north of Ghent, nearly 70 kilometers from its former position at Nieuport. All along the British and French fronts the Allies had penetrated far beyond the enemy's first and second defense systems and were in process of breaking down the third, while what remained of the German armies was proving utterly impotent to stem their further and increasingly rapid advance.

At the Gates of Sedan

The Fourth French Army and the left of the First American Army were at the gates of Sedan, and the rest of the First American Army was pouring across the Meuse between there and Verdun with very little to delay its further progress to the northeast. On every portion of the front from Holland to Metz the Allied Armies were advancing, except on the sector fronting Metz itself; that is, the sector lying between Ornes and the Moselle. As this sector was at the very hinge of the door, it was now necessary, in the progressive development of the offensive, to advance there also.

But it will now be necessary to abandon the simile of the swinging door, because the operations involving Metz were designed not merely to embrace a northward swing by the Second American Army between Fresnes and Port-sur-Seille, pivoting its right upon the front of the fortress and advancing its left to the west of it in conformity with the still more sweeping movements of the First American Army near the Meuse. As soon as the offensive of the Second American Army should be well under way it was planned by Marshal Foch to launch the Tenth French Army, under General Mangin, in the direction of Château-Salins, southeast of Metz. The

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STATE TROOPS MADE PART OF NEW ARMY

New York, Ohio, New Jersey and Oregon Units Authorized

Reconstruction of the National Guard forces of various States which lost their former identity when they were drafted into the Federal service was begun last week by the War Department, which authorized the organization of four regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, and 12 companies of Coast Artillery for the State of New York; one regiment of Infantry and two companies of Coast Artillery in New Jersey; two regiments of Infantry in Ohio and one battalion of Infantry and four companies of Coast Artillery in Oregon.

Under the National Defense Act, the former National Guard troops cannot legally be maintained by the various States. The new units authorized are intended to replace the state troops. Authorization for units in other States is expected soon.

Further details of the organization of the United States' peace-time Army on a basis that will retain the names and traditions of divisions that won fame in the A.E.F. are contained in a statement made in Washington last month by General March, Chief of Staff of the War Department.

Rainbow to Be Cavalry

Of the 21 divisions which will form the new mobile Army, divided into five Army Corps, 14 will bear the numbers of A.E.F. combat divisions and will have their headquarters in the States from which these A.E.F. divisions were drawn. The 42nd or Rainbow Division will be a Cavalry division, to be drawn from all the States. It will be organized in the Southern Department.

The camps which will be the headquarters of the 21 divisions, including the seven old Regular Army divisions, will be:

1st—Camp Pike, Ark.
2nd—Camp Dodge, Iowa.
3rd—Camp Lee, Va.
4th—Camp Kearney, Calif.
5th—Panama.
6th—Honolulu.
7th—Philippines, Alaska, Mexican border.
26th—Camp Devens, Mass.
27th—Camp Upton, N. Y.
28th—Camp Dix, N. J.
29th—Camp Meade, Md.
30th—Camp Jackson, S. C.
31st—Camp Custer, Mich.
33rd—Camp Grant, Ill.
36th—Camp Travis, Texas.
37th—Camp Sherman, O.
42nd—Undetermined.
81st—Camp Taylor, Ky.
82nd—Camp Gordon, Ga.
90th—Camp Funston, Kan.
91st—Camp Lewis, Wash.

ROTTERDAM YANKS GET HUT WITH REAL AMERICAN GIRLS

The 250 Yanks, members of the American Supply Depot at Rotterdam, Holland, through which go the supplies for the Third Army on the Rhine, were lonesome. The wooden-shoed Dutch girls were all right, but the boys wanted some of their own brand. And they wanted a Y. There wasn't one in all Holland.

So a hut was opened, and several score American girls came down from the legation headquarters at The Hague to help in the housewarming.

There were speeches and cheers and applause, and chats and one-steps and chocolate. The hut will also furnish hospitality to the many American sailors who visit the Dutch port.

ENGINEERS' WORK SPED DOUGHBOYS TOWARD VICTORY

Largest of A.E.F.'s Technical Services Had Finger in Every Pie

ROSE FROM 6 MEN TO 174,000

Barracks They Built Would, Placed End to End, Stretch 225 Miles, and Railroad Trackage, 947

This is the eighth and last of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major branches of service in the A.E.F.

It has been said that the Engineers built the stage for the theater of operations wherein the American Expeditionary Forces played a multiple role in the greatest drama of history. They did more than that. They painted the scenery. They prepared the lighting effects. They met at all entrances audiences and actors alike, conducting them to pit and platform, and they supplied a sufficient number of understudies to insure an all-star cast through all acts and scenes.

When the curtain was rung down on the performance there were under the direct command or the technical supervision of the Chief Engineer 174,000 officers and men, making the Corps of Engineers the largest of the A.E.F. technical services. With the armies, as either army, corps or divisional troops, there was a total of 86,400 officers and men. Half that number, besides, was employed in general construction in almost every corner of France and England.

In the getting out of forestry products 18,500 more were busied, the same number being engaged in miscellaneous duties, in training, at schools, shops, etc. The remainder of the 174,000 Engineers were detailed on various duties connected with Engineer supply.

When the endless stream of O.D. began pouring into France in the early summer of 1918 the doughboy lined with his company buddies on docks either constructed by Engineers or quickened in capacity through American installations. His hike from the dock to the rest area was over roads maintained by Engineers. His first night in France was spent in barracks erected by Engineers. Warehouses that held food for himself and rifle were Engineer built. The water he drank was often provided by the Engineers and, if not provided, the making of it safe for drinking purposes was the Engineers' concern.

When he finally finished his period of training and started for the front he traveled over railroads sometimes built and sometimes maintained by Engineers. On the way from the railhead to the front lines he saw, as he neared the thunder of guns, that the roads had been camouflaged again by Engineers to protect him from watchful Germans. Searchlights that at night threw their protecting shafts high into the air, greatly decreasing the danger of his camp being bombed by German planes, were manned by Engineers. When he went over the top he found Engineers cutting wire ahead of him, building bridges for him to cross, maintaining roads and operating and maintaining light railways over which his rations were to be brought to his advanced position. Then, when the objective had been reached and he looked for a dugout wherein to rest, it was a detachment of Engineers that inspected his newly-found quarters to see that Jerry had not left any trick devices behind. Or if he was badly wounded this doughboy found himself in one of the huge hospitals that the Engineers had erected for the Medical Corps.

Stared With a Squad of Six

Six men formed the first organization of the Engineer Department of the A.E.F. That six-man organization arrived in France with General Pershing and his contingent early in June, 1917. From then on until the time of the signing of the armistice the Engineer Department went through various stages of evolution, but at the time hostilities ended its form consisted essentially of the following four main branches or divisions of the office of the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., whose headquarters were at headquarters, S.O.S.:

(1) Assistant to the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., at G.H.Q.;
(2) Division of Construction and Forestry;
(3) Division of Military Engineering and Engineer Supplies;
(4) Division of Light Railways and Roads;

Early in the history of construction in France the Transportation Department had control over the construction of railways and docks, though since early in March, 1918, all construction work has been superintended by the Division of Construction and Forestry, first under the Chief of Utilities and later under the Chief Engineer, A.E.F.

Construction work in all but the zone of the armies was carried on through offices of the Chief Engineers of each of the seven Base Sections, the two Intermediate Sections and the Advance Section. Through this decentralized management, Section Engineers had complete charge of all work in their respective sections, though their actions were controlled by the Director of Construction and Forestry. The same system of decentralization was followed out when the Forestry Section adopted the district commander system of production.

The Division of Military Engineering and Engineer Supplies was charged with the acquisition and distribution through its numerous depots of Engineer supplies.

The Division of Light Railways and Roads was concerned with construction, maintenance and operation of light railways and roads in the zone of the armies.

Men Who Directed Work

Although there was a shifting personnel in the Engineer Department organization during its evolution, during the major portion of its operations there are two men whose work is outstanding: Maj. Gen. William C. Langfitt, Chief Engineer, A.E.F., and formerly the Chief of Utilities before the organization of the Engineer Department in its present form, and Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Director of Construction and Forestry, who has, against many difficulties in the procurement of materials and equipment, kept construction in the S.O.S. at all times ahead of pressing needs.

For half of all Engineer troops, their sojourn in France has been anything but romantic. That lack of romance is epitomized in the confession of a captain who was one of the first over, anxious to get into the fight, yet whose experiences "were not of battle, heroism, deprivation and death at the front; rather, they took place in the peaceful lowlands of Bretagne, where he lived a life as dull and drab as a December day, as lacking in interest and

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"MOTHER'S LETTER"

May 11 is Mother's Day; a week from this Sunday.

On that day last year every man in the A.E.F. went off into a corner and wrote home. Wanderers on the face of the earth who had not written home in years wrote to their mothers on that day, and before the week was over a boat set sail for America with such a cargo of faith and love as the world had never shipped before.

You can celebrate the anniversary with another letter. For, of course, your mother is worrying about you. No one in all the world has quite her faith and pride in you. But she worries. The war is over, to be sure, and the day is not far distant when she will sit on the edge of her chair and, utterly content at last, watch you eat your first dinner under her roof. But she worries just the same.

You can write in honor of that Yankee youngster who sent his Mother's Letter from an evacuation hospital during the Second Battle of the Marne. He was always smiling. He was smiling when they wheeled him in and still smiling when, very tenderly, they transferred him to a cot after the doctors had counted seven machine gun bullet wounds, one in his ankle, three in his side, three in his chest. When writing paper was distributed through the ward he took a piece and asked for a pencil. Half an hour later an attendant found him dead, with this beginning of a letter in his hand:

"Dear Mother—We made an attack on the Germans today and drove them five miles. I am in a hospital tonight. I was slightly wounded in the leg——"

Above all, set aside an hour of Mother's Day to write, if you can, to the mother of some young American who lies buried in France.

WAY CLEAR TO GIVE TERMS TO GERMANS BEFORE WEEK ENDS

Italy Cooling Down, While Japan Will Not Press Her Views Now

Despite the series of obstacles that have appeared along the home stretch of the Peace Conference, three facts stand out to encourage hope for actual commencement of parleys with the Germans by the end of this week; first, the optimistic prediction in high quarters that Italy will return to the fold; second, the acceptance of the revised draft of the League of Nations without Japanese disaffection; and last, the presence of a large part, if not all, of the German delegates at Versailles.

On Tuesday, after an explanation by President Wilson that the changes in the covenant of the League were principally to make explicit that which had been implicit before, the fifth plenary session of the Conference unanimously accepted the document to be incorporated in the treaty. The Japanese delegate, while making a strong plea for the recognition of equality for all races, is said stating that later Japan would insist upon this measure, declared that he would not delay the acceptance of the covenant by pressing his views at this time.

Industrial Measures Discussed

The fifth session also passed upon the labor articles of the treaty which lay down principles that all industrial communities are urged to apply. The right of labor to organize, the living wage, the eight-hour day, abolishment of child labor, and equality of pay for equal work of both sexes were among the points emphasized.

Sessions of the Big Four continue to be held, for there are important questions still to be settled before the final draft of the treaty is ready for the Germans. In fact, a mass of detail is still to be reduced to the printed page, and in some quarters it is considered doubtful if anything but a small part of the actual treaty can be discussed with the Germans by May 1. It is possible that a preliminary meeting of the Germans and the Big Four will take place before all the delegates are called together.

The entire German delegation, which will be some 200 strong, is to be quartered at Versailles, given every facility deemed necessary, such as private telegraph and telephone wires, but will not be permitted to circulate in the town or to confer with newspaper men.

Italian Press Raging

Meanwhile, the Italian press continues its storm of criticism against President Wilson and his statement explaining that he stood firmly against the cession of Fiume. Since the document has appeared it has been made known that Clemenceau and Lloyd George stand squarely behind the President in this point of view.

Despite the tension of feeling which has caused the withdrawal of American military police from Italy and the closing of that country as a leave area, the sentiment has grown that, whatever be the fate of the contested port on the Adriatic, the Italians do not wish their delegates to stand in the way of a speedy peace.

HEATHEN CHINEE IS TRUE TO FORM

Cleans Up 500 Francs in "Exhibition" Gambling Game

Neither C.C. pills nor a certain other well known brand of laxative pellets has anything on the Chinese members of the A.E.F. when it comes to working at odd hours. Here's a yarn that proves it.

The Chinese laborers were wont to indulge in a certain gambling game that was strongly akin to the shell game of the American circus. An official edict went out against the pastime, but it was resurrected recently just long enough to get a few official pictures for the records of the Army Service Corps, having the Chinese labor under its wing.

A crowd was collected, the instruments of the game mysteriously produced, and a pose selected. The dealer was told to go ahead and make a few characteristic motions, including the display of many francs. The spectators also were asked to produce francs. The pictures were duly taken.

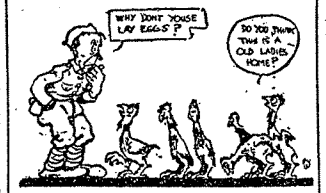
Now it is learned that the dealer actually cleaned up about 500 francs while the picture was being taken.

BOLSHEVIK HENS STRIKE IN COBLENZ

Why? Their Table of Organization Wasn't Complete

The Yank personnel of the postoffice at Coblenz couldn't understand it. There they were, eight of them—eight as fine black and white hens as money could rent. But they wouldn't lay after leaving the German's hands. They may have been trained. It may have been a special kind of boche propaganda, but the fact remained.

Fraternization, as everyone in the Third Army knows or has been reminded by vigilant M.P.'s, is forbidden. Neither can one purchase rations from man or beast in the American occupied area. But the Postal Express Service men wanted "oofs," German or whatnot, so long as they were eggs.



That is how they tried a new way of skinning the cat by renting the hens from a German.

And then the hens balked. Could it be possible that the hens, too, were hep to the anti-fraternizing orders?

A wandering doughboy stopped in the midst of the group of his disconcerted and discomfited brethren gloomily eyeing the busy hens for whose egg product they had paid good marks. He asked a question.

Explanation followed. He turned on his heel, and flung back over his shoulder:

"What this outfit of hens needs is a top-kicker."

FIRST VOLUNTEER RELIEF FOR THIRD ARMY DUE AT BREST

1,000 Men to Replace Many Now Serving in Occupied Territory

The first unit of 1,000 volunteers from the United States to replace temporary service men in the Army of Occupation was scheduled to land at Brest yesterday. Their coming marks the resumption of troop movements to France which ended abruptly with the signing of the armistice.

They are to be sent directly to St. Aignan, where they will be given a short preliminary training before being assigned to the Regular Army divisions in Germany.

The first 1,000 will be divided into seven groups, one for each of the seven Regular Army divisions on the Rhine. This arrangement has been made so that each division will be permitted to send back to the United States as soon as the replacements are received an equal number of "temporary duty" soldiers.

Other units of 1,000 volunteers each are expected to arrive in France rapidly. All the replacements will be divided among the Army of Occupation divisions as needed.

Will Relieve "Emergency" Men

Men on duty with Regular Army divisions who had enlisted "for the period of the emergency" will be allowed to return to the States on the arrival of the volunteer replacements under conditions specified in G.O. 60, G.H.Q. In general those selected to return first will be those considered most meritorious.

Four classes of soldiers scheduled to be returned in order of precedence are prescribed in the G.O. The first to leave will be those soldiers who have evidence of sickness or other distress in their immediate families. Then, as the replacements arrive, there will be returned other men who have evidence that they are needed to resume employment in an industry or occupation in which there is urgent need of their services. Men with Class A or B allotments, but not having claims falling under the two preceding classifications, will be next in order of precedence. Finally those soldiers longest in service who desire to return will be relieved.

Recruiting Offices in A.E.F.

The order specifies that soldiers who enlisted before April 1, 1917, shall not be returned under its authority.

Plans for extending the recruiting of volunteers are rapidly being carried out at G.H.Q. and by recruiting officers assigned to divisions.

At present there are recruiting offices at each Army, corps and division headquarters, at the headquarters of each base section, at Tours, Neufchateau, Chaumont, Nevers and Le Mans. Each regiment and separate battalion has an officer detailed to explain the conditions of discharge and re-enlistment. In addition questions are being answered for those who address: Recruiting Division, A.G.O., G.H.Q.

A great many questions that have arisen in connection with the recruiting have been submitted for decision and a large total of

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S.O.S. ENDS SOON; THIRD ARMY GIVEN OWN SUPPLY BASE

May and June to See About 300,000 Leave Back Areas for Home

ANTWERP IS KEY TO A. OF O.

Base Sections Will Close, Tours to Grow Smaller as Army Centers More on Rhine

Straight from the headquarters of the S.O.S. comes the announcement of the impending dissolution of the organization built up in Europe to feed, clothe, arm and equip the American Army of 2,000,000 men. The men who manned it are going home.

Today 100,000 of them are being released from duty all through the S.O.S. to prepare for embarkation in May. And before the month's end, another 200,000 will be preparing to board ship in June. The month of July will clean the slate, and not only for the S.O.S., but for the entire A.E.F., with the exception of the Third Army.

At the same time that plans for the general closing of the main S.O.S. of the A.E.F. are announced, there are made known the main details of the establishment of a new S.O.S. for the Third Army, the Army of Occupation.

The Third Army S.O.S. is to have its headquarters at Antwerp. It is to be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, who is now Chief of Staff of the main S.O.S., with headquarters at Tours. General Connor has just completed an inspection tour of Antwerp and Third Army territory preparatory to taking over operation of the machine that will give the divisions in the A. of O. food, clothing and other supplies. Antwerp will be to the Third Army what Tours has been to the A.E.F.

The establishment of an independent S.O.S. for the Third Arm is coincident with a change in the Army's command. Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, formerly com-

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LEAVE MEN MAY GO TO CLOSED AREAS

B, C, D and E Yanks Can See Resorts Barred to Class A

Although nine of the official leave areas have been ordered closed, with seven areas remaining to take care of men on Class A leaves, members of the A.E.F. still have the privilege of visiting even the resorts which have been closed providing they go under the conditions governing Classes B, C, D and E, which allow a commutation of 60 cents a day, according to announcement by the Leave Area Bureau at Tours.

Following is a summary of the conditions under which leaves other than those of Class A are being granted:

Class B—14 days, to Great Britain, Belgium or points in France outside Paris. For soldiers of exceptionally good character and military record, who have sufficient funds to cover expenses.

Class C—Three days in Paris.

Class D—Ten days, for casual soldiers ordered to United States, providing they are of good character and have sufficient funds to cover expenses. Orders must state where soldier will report on expiration of leave. Soldiers on Class D leave will not be permitted to visit regular leave areas without special approval of Hqrs., S.O.S.

Class E—In exceptional cases, three days to points in France except Paris and leave areas.

400,000 Yanks on Leave

The remarkable increase in the number of leaves granted to American soldiers since the cessation of hostilities is shown by figures just made public by the Leave Area Bureau at Tours. This bureau controls the Army leave areas.

Up to April 22, 400,128 soldiers had been sent by the A.E.F. to duty status leave areas, all of whom except 74,278 arrived in the areas after December 1, 1918.

The daily average of soldiers in the areas for the week ending December 7, 1918, was 7,501, while the daily average for the week ending March 22, 1919, was 27,011.

On April 1, in the 17 leave areas in operation, the United States Government had contracts for boarding and lodging soldiers at 769 hotels.

On December 1, 1918, five special leave trains were in operation with weekly train mileage of about 3,400 miles. On April 8, 1919, 57 special leave trains were in operation, making 114 round trips with weekly train mileage of about 36,700 miles.

During March, 1919, the in and out movement of soldiers to leave areas was equal in numbers to 70 per cent of the largest overseas movement from the United States to France during the war, and to 91 per cent of the homeward movement of soldiers to the U.S. during March, 1919.

Many Workers in Areas

Army personnel assigned to duty in the 17 leave areas April 1 consisted of 236 commissioned officers and 1,697 enlisted men, a total of 1,933 representing the Army. Y.M.C.A. personnel in the leave areas on April 1 consisted of 293 men and 408 women, a total of 699, in addition to a number of K. of C. and J.W.B. workers.

Although more than 400,000 Yanks had been on leaves and furloughs in the A.E.F. up to April 20, 1919, only 15 fatalities from the four epidemics of influenza which swept France in the period beginning from last fall resulted in the leave areas.

Of these, ten occurred at Aix-les-Bains in November, three at La Bourboule in January, and two at Eaux-Bonnes in February. The epidemics broke out at these three points and at Lamallu-les-Bains, but there no fatalities occurred.

The daily average attendance at leave areas for the week ending December 7 was 7,501; for the week ending February 15 it was 30,571. Since that date the average has dropped, due to increasing embarkations. The permanent personnel of the areas, including headquarters, Q.M.C., Medical Department and M.P.'s, numbered 236 officers and 1,697 enlisted men; the Y.M.C.A. personnel numbered 293 men and 406 women. Added to this were visiting bands and many entertainment troops.

Aix-les-Bains, the first leave area to be opened, leads in attendance with 80,000. St. Malo entertained 50,000, while Nimes, down near Marseille, saw the fewest leave men, 3,600. This is, of course, up to April 20.

APRIL DEPARTURES NEARER 300,000 THAN 250,000 SET

107,083 Sailings in Single Week May Send Month's Total Beyond Schedule

S.O.S. GETTING UNDER WAY

Smashing of Records Brings Hope That Half of A.E.F. May Be on Way Home by May 10

One hundred and seven thousand and eighty-three members of the A.E.F. went home last week.

The goal of 250,000 set for April was reached five days ahead of time, with indications that the final figures for the month may touch the 300,000 mark.

The sailings for the first 25 days in April were 253,080, bringing the total number of Yanks returned to the States since the armistice up to 885,925.

With five more days in April to add their contribution, and with a good getaway forecasted for the first part of May, the A.E.F. ought to be half way home by May 10.

Lately the A.E.F. troop movement toward the States has been just one record smashed after another. The week before last saw a record of 69,654 set, which seemed a tremendous accomplishment until last week followed it with its 107,083. April 13 was a banner day in sailings, when 19,507 got away, but it was promptly followed by April 16 with 21,867 and April 19 with 28,399 departures.

300,000 Booked in May

The future, too, looms promising. All combat divisions except those retained in the Army of Occupation are expected to complete movements to base ports or embarkation centers by the end of May, and all are confidently expected to have sailed before June 12. The S.O.S. home-going calls for 100,000 this month, 200,000 in June, and the remainder in July. This program, involving the return of about 300,000 troops in May, will be met, despite the fact that the German ships taken over and the converted cargo boats, which played such a large part in the April sailings, may not be available for a second trip within the next 30 days. Arrangements are being made to take care of this situation fully through additional converted cargo boats and increased troop carrying capacity available from the English and French.

The 33rd Division, from its position in Luxembourg, last week followed the 32nd Division to Brest. It will in turn be followed by the 89th and 90th Divisions. The 80th Division at Le Mans has been joined by the 26th Division during the past week. They will be followed out of the Le Mans area by the 81st and 88th Divisions.

Last week's divisional movements place the following divisions at base ports and on the point of sailing: The 32nd and 33rd at Brest; the 79th and 29th at St. Nazaire; and the 82nd and 78th at Bordeaux. The week's embarkations also put the 77th and 28th Divisions in the "sailed" list, their last units having now started the voyage.

Delays Grow Shorter

One of the compensations for those who are arriving at the base ports a little late in the home-going procession, in addition to the absence of mud, has been the constant shortening of the length of time detained in and around port. Of the troops at St. Nazaire last week, only 359 were held there over two weeks, as compared with 2,253 for the previous week.

At Brest 1,525 only out of 100,000 were held more than two weeks, and the greater number of them went straight from trains to transports. Even Bordeaux has shown some improvement, there being only 15,858 troops held over the two-week period as against 33,126 at the same time the previous week.

The sailings by ports last week were:

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BUCK GAINS AGAIN AS FRANC TUMBLES

Exchange Rate Going From 5.80 to 6.05 Means Beaucoup on Pay Day

Every dollar on A.E.F. payrolls this week will represent six francs and five centimes. The rate of exchange, which was 5.80 when last month's payrolls were made out, was boosted to 6.05 toward the end of April, the highest mark yet reached.

What this means is made clear by considering the buck private's foreign service pay, $33—insurance and other things keep him from drawing it in full, of course. This $33 under the 5.80 rate represented francs 191.40. Under the 6.05 rate it stands for francs 199.65—or 8.25 of straight velvet. Two months ago when the rate was 5.45 the $33 equaled only francs 179.85.

The rate is fixed at Washington between officials of the United States Treasury and representatives of the French government, and is determined largely by French credit facilities. America's heavy loans to France naturally affect the rate of exchange between the two countries.

THAT LAST SHOT CHANGED

The last shot of the war—the one in the arm—has been held up because of an armistice decreed between the Medical Corps and the rest of the Army. After G.O. 31, G.H.Q., two armies were assaulted with lipo vaccine against typhoid and para-typhoid fevers, it has been decided to fall back on the old standby, saline vaccine.

Circular No. 134, War Department, states that the lipo article was effective as a war measure, but saline will come in for the farewell jab that each man is scheduled for before his discharge. The technical comparison of the two specialties of hypodermic ammunition does not state which is more likely to rate the casualty quarters.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

In two weeks the Salvation Army is to start in the United States a drive to raise $13,000,000, the money to be used in the continuance and extension of relief work among the poor. Heretofore, the Salvation Army workers have been obliged to spend 50 per cent of their time collecting funds. They hope the drive will enable the workers returning from the A.E.F. to devote most of their time to giving help.

HUGE CARNIVAL OF THIRD ARMY YANKS VIEWED BY 100,000

Colorful Celebration by Soldiers in Rhineland Lasts Four Days

SLOW MULE TO FAST PLANE

Horse and Motor Shows on Program With Games, Air Contests—'n' Everything

After four colorful days of horse racing, aerial combats and acrobatic stunts, motor exhibitions and athletic contests—days and nights aflare with riotous enthusiasm, the American Mardi Gras on the Rhine has ended. The Third Army horse and motor show, held on a big island in the river, and in the very shadow of ruined, ancient castles, above Coblenz, has passed into history.

Nearly 100,000 spectators, including Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Gen. John J. Pershing, Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, Prince Leopold, of Belgium, General Mangin, commanding the French forces on the Rhine, many other high Americans and Allied officers, and many thousands upon thousands of bucks and non coms, were present at one or more of the kaleidoscopic series of events offered, ranging all the way from the slow mule contest, won by a doughboy outfit, and German truck exhibits—trucks handed over by the boche—to fancy sky maneuvers by combat planes and members of the balloon section.

The 2nd Division and Third Army Headquarters Troops tied in the horse show with 41 points each. Third Corps troops, with four firsts, four seconds and two thirds, won the motor show, while the 3rd Division athletes romped off with the track and field meet.

Two Airplane Fatalities

The airplane maneuvers, winding up the final day of the meet, were thrillers, combining skilful jockeying with message dropping contests and photographic races, the latter consisting of photographing a certain designated section of the carnival grounds, getting the pictures made at the Coblenz airdrome, and racing back to the grounds with the best prints.

Two fatalities marred the aerial program Lieut. E. F. Kroege and Lieut. Charles G. Moore, of the Second Army, were killed when their machine, which had just risen above the Coblenz airdrome, on its way to the fair grounds, crashed to earth, burying them in the wreckage. Another flyer dropped into the river, following a series of maneuvers, but escaped with a good ducking. His plane was rescued by an American patrol vessel.

There were military bands galore and lots of eats. Luncheon was served on the grounds to 5,600 men an hour. Thirty thousand sandwiches and countless thousand cups of chocolate were served the first day and this number increased with each succeeding day. German army cups, oval shaped and of gun metal appearance, were pressed into service in the big hangar which served as a mess tent American girls, with a line of German women in reserve, gave out the grub.

There was nothing crude about the carnival decorations, potted plants and evergreens, hundreds of which had been brought from the forests of the occupied area, being everywhere. Pine boughs also were used for decorations, while the motor show booths were lined with cloth and ribbons. Triumphal arches spanned the entrances, and the approaches were lined with floating streamers.

Phony Passes Thrown Out

The carnival was an ultra-American affair, and German youths who tried to get by on queer looking passes, very ornately stamped, were foiled by M.P.'s too well versed in old gags to fall for boche stuff. But there was no use trying to keep out the genus small boy.

Horse show standings by points were: 2nd Division and Third Army Headquarters Troops, 41 each; 90th Division, 36; 1st Division, 31; 89th Division, 32, 33rd Division, 27, 3rd Division, 23; Third Corps, 13; 4th Division, 8; Fourth Corps, 6; 5th Division, 5; Seventh Corps, 0.

Motor show standings were: Third Corps, 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, 1st Division, 3 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third; 89th Division, 3 firsts, 1 third; H.A.M.O.R.S., 2 firsts, 1 third; 5th Division, 1 first, 1 second, 1 thirds; 3rd Division, 1 first, 1 second, 2 thirds; Third Army Troops, 1 first, 1 third; Fourth Corps, 3 seconds, 2 thirds; 90th Division, 1 second, 1 third; Seventh Corps, 1 third.

Detailed results follow:

Motor Show

Class I—Automobiles. Open to all types except Dodge and Ford. First, Lieut. Bernard Lekhardt, Hdqrs. Third Corps; second, Cpl. Mottso, 1st Division; third, Pvt. Shouse, 21st F.A., 5th Division.

Class II—Dodge, touring or Sedan. First, L. R. Holland, 122nd F.A., 89th Division; second, Wagoner Reynolds, 4th Div.; 4th Division; third, Wagoner Hetherington, 5th San. Tr., 5th Division.

Class III—Ford touring. First, Pvt. A. E. Seymour, 17th F.A., 2nd Division; second, Pvt. A. L. Saunders, 201st San. Tr., Fourth Corps; third, Pvt. Cadwell, 21st F.A., 5th Division.

Class IV—Trucks, light delivery. First, Sgt. W. J. Dean, 3rd M.O.R.S., 3rd Division; second, Corporal Shreine, 1st Am. Tr., 1st Division; third, Pvt. C. C. Patrick, 314th F.S. Bn., Fourth Corps.

Class V—Trucks, three quarter ton to one and one half ton capacity. First, Pvt. Austin J. White, 314th F.S. Bn., 89th Division; second, Pvt. Alfred Butters, 105th Tel. Bn., Fourth Corps; third, Sgt. Techan, 162nd Aero Sq.

Class VI—Truck, two ton to three-ton, ammunition—First, Cpl. M. D. Cole, M.O.R.S., 5th Division; second, Wagoner Chesterfield, Art. Park, Third Corps; third, Wagoner Roush, Art. Park, Third Corps.

Class VII—Truck, three ton and above, except ammunition. First, William E. Stillwell, 1st F.S. Bn., 2nd Division; second, C. E. Quested, 2nd Am. Tr., 2nd Division; third, Frank Hutler, 7th F.A., 3rd Division.

Class VIII—Motorcycle, solo. First, Robert Gatewood, Third Corps; second, Pvt. Andrea Hansen, 5th Inf. Brig., 4th Division; third, Wagoner Richards, Amb. Co. 350, 90th Division.

Class IX—Motorcycle, with sidecar. First, G. M. Shank, 1st Engrs., 1st Division; second, John Ray, 39th Inf., 3rd Division; third, H. L. Casey, 1st Engrs., 1st Division.

Class X—Ambulance, light. First, A. Hathorne, 2nd San. Tr., Third Corps; second, George Bergdorf, 2nd San. Tr., Third Corps; third, Will B. Stigleson, 5th San. Tr., Seventh Corps.

Class XI—Ambulance, heavy. First, Frank Joseph, 2nd San. Tr., Third Corps; second, C. F. Keller, 2nd San. Tr., Third Corps; third, Wagoner Comstock, 201st San. Tr., Fourth Corps.

Class XII—Staff observation and reconnaissance car—First, Pvt. Lady, 5th F.A. Bn., 1st Division; second, Wagoner Graham, 342nd F.A., 89th Division; third, Laurence Bailey, 17th F.A., 2nd Division.

Class XIII—Tractor, artillery, five ton and ten ton—First, Sgt. H. B. Gilman, 1st H.A.M.O.R.S., 1st Division; second, Wagoner Osterlach, 7th F.A., 1st Division; third, 90th Division.

Slow Speed Race, quarter mile in high gear. First, Sgt. E. M. Townsend, 4th Brig., 2nd Division; second, Cpl. Reeves Lukins, Hdqrs., 4th Division; third, Sgt. Edward O. Wihlborg, Hdqrs., Third Corps.

Tire Changing Contest. Open to all cars with demountable rims. Driver and assistant to advance 50 feet, jack up rear wheel and change tire, advance 50 feet, jack up front wheel and change the tire. First, Sgt. L. R. Holland, driver, A. J. White, assistant driver, 342nd F.A., 89th Division; second, Sgt. Charles F. Sabata and Wagoner D. Hetherington, 5th San. Tr., 5th Division; third, Cpl. A. Colabrase and Wagoner W. C. Williams, Hdqrs., 3rd Division.

Truck Drivers' Loading Contest—First, Cpl. Andrew Hill, driver, Pvt. E. A. Delany, assistant driver, Co. E, 1st Supply Tr., 1st Division; second, Wagoner V. L. Work and Mech. James F. Mears, First Corps Art. Park, Third Corps Troops; third, Cpl. M. D. Cole and Pvt. J. W. Weaver, 5th Mobile Ord., 5th Division.

Truck Tug-of-War—First, Sgt. C. Schindler and Ord. Sgt. M. I. Deutsch, 1st H.A.M.O.R.S.

Tractor Obstacle Race—First, Capt. H. Y. Stebbins, 17th F.A., 2nd Division; second, Lieut. J. W. Miltspaugh, 17th F.A. Motor School, 2nd Division; third, Sgt. Frank C. Chamberlain, 1st H.A.M.O.R.S.

Horse Show

Class I.—Artillery horses in hand—First, Hdqrs. Troop, 90th Division; second, Bat. F, 343rd F.A., 90th Division; third, 12th F.A., 2nd Division.

Class II.—Riding horses—First, 315th Tr. Hdqrs., 90th Division; second, Hdqrs. Troop, 3rd Division; third, 315th Am. Tr., 90th Division; fourth, 19th F.A., 5th Division.

Class III.—Officers' Chargers—First, Lieut. Col. T. L. Sherburne, Hdqrs., 4th Division; second, Brig. Gen. King, Third Corps; third, Lieut. Col. Wainwright, Third Army Hdqrs.

Class IV.—Officers' Riding Horses—First, Lieut. Col. Wainwright, Third Army Hdqrs.; second, Capt. E. S. Murphy, Hdqrs. Troop, 1st Division; third, Brig. Gen. King, Third Corps.

Class V—Horses suitable for polo—First, Maj. E. B. Waring, Remount Service, Third Army Hdqrs.; second, Capt. Wing, Remount Service, Third Army.

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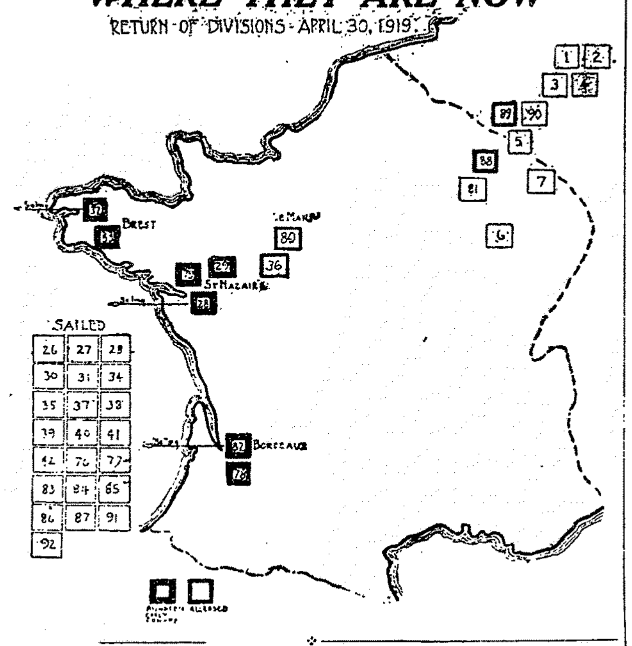
WHERE THEY ARE NOW

RETURN OF DIVISIONS - APRIL 30, 1919



APRIL DEPARTURES NEARER 300,000 THAN 250,000 SET

Continued from Page 1

Brest, 55,646; St. Nazaire, 20,385; Bordeaux, 23,683; Marseilles, 6,141; England, 873, Le Havre, 354.

The following table shows the sailings, classified by branches of service, for the week ended April 23:

	Officers	Men
Air Service	116	5,754
Army Service Corps	5	158
Artillery	588	15,565
Casuals	1,211	11,372
Engineers	257	9,258
Headquarters	221	1,665
Infantry	982	36,625
Machine Gun Battalions	151	3,785
Medical Corps	253	1,582
Miscellaneous	9	373
Motor Transport Corps	4	76
Ordnance	37	1,273
Quartermaster Corps	9	456
Signal Corps	78	2,259
Tank Corps	65	1,384
Ammunition Trains	17	2,162
Supply Trains, Divisional	17	458
Train Headquarters	16	265
Total for week	4,090	108,507
Previously reported	37,993	730,274
Total to date	42,083	838,781

Included in recent sailings were these vessels and units:

S.S. La Touraine: Casuals. S.S. Koningen der Nederlander: 117th Am. Tr.; 113th Engr. Tr.; Army Amb. Serv., Secs. 512, 560, 574, 590, 592, 606; Det. 111st Fld. Art., attached 114th Engr. Tr.; casuals. U.S.S. America: 58th Inf.; 154th Inf. Brig. Hq.; 307th Inf.; sick, wounded and casuals.

U.S.S. Agamemnon: 304th, 305th and 306th Fld. Art.; 152nd Fld. Art. Brig. Hq.; Det. 77th Div. Hq.; sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. New Amsterdam: 2nd Engrs.; 77th Div. Hq.; 305th Fld. Art.; casuals. U.S.S. Connecticut: 53rd Pioneer Inf.; 3rd Bn.; casuals. S.S. President Grant: 309th Am. Tr.; sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. Wilhelmina: 120th Fld. Art.; casuals. S.S. Cap Finisterre: 127th Inf.; casuals. S.S. Chester: 127th Inf. Det.; casuals.

S.S. Western Hero: Casuals. U.S.S. Orizaba: Hq. Hq. Det. Horse Bn.; Hq. Det. Motor Bn.; Med. Det. Horse Bn.; Ord. Pers. and Cos. A to G, incl. 305th Fld. Art.; 20th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 96th, 102nd and 160th Trans. Corps; Med. Det. 93rd Trans. Corps; 16th and 218th Aero Sqs.; 86th Aero Repair Sq.; Flights A and B; casuals. U.S.S. Siboney: 105th Fld. Sig. Bn. Hq. Co.; Sup. Co.; Med. Det. and Cos. A, B and C; 320th Sig. Bn.; Hq. Co.; Med. Det. and Cos. A, B and C; 46th Engr. Pontoon Tr.; Evac. Amb. Co. 36; casuals.

S.S. Pocahontas: Det. 109th M.G. Bn.; 113th Inf.; Regt. Hq.; Med. Det.; Hq. and Sup. Cos.; M.G. Co.; 2nd and 3rd Bns.; 135th Inf. Off. Det.; 128th M.G. Bn. Off. Det.; casuals; Ord. convoy. S.S. Finland: 2nd Det. Hq. 28th Div.; 103rd Engr. F. and S. Hq. 1st Bn.; Hq. Det.; San. Det.; Ord. Det. and Cos. A, B, C, D and E; casuals; Det. Off. 112th Inf. U.S.S. Catamount: 1st Army Art. Park, Hq. Det.; Btys. A, B and C; Truck Cos. A, B, C, E, F; 601st M.O.R.S.

S.S. Federal: Casuals. U.S.S. Canandaigua: 302nd Fld. Art., F and S., Hq. Co.; Btys. A, B and F; Sup. Co.; Ord. Det.; Med. Det.; 115th M.G. Bn.; remainder Hq. Det.; Cos. A, B, C and D; Camp Funston; Casual Sherman Dets.; Ord. Det.; San. Det.; Army Art. Park, 1st Army Motor Ser.; Hq. Truck Co. D, 17th and 23rd Photo Secs. A.S.; casuals. S.S. General Goethals: 322nd Fld. Sig. Bn.; Hq. and Sup. Dets.; Med. Det.; Cos. A, B and C; 50th, 161st, 187th, 494th, 675th, 656th Aero Sqds.; 318th Bkr. and Salvage Co.; Tank Corps. U.S.S. Susquehanna: Hq. Co. 302nd Bn. of 307th Brig.; Tank Corps; Cos. A, B and C; Hq. Co. 326th Bn. of 307th Brig.; Tank Corps; Cos. A, B and C; 327th Bn. of 307th Brig.; Tank Corps; Cos. A, B and C; Hq. Co. of Brig. Off.; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 42nd, 43rd, 69th, 102nd Balloon Cos.; 303rd Tank Center; casuals.

U.S.S. Pastores: Fld. Art. Repl. Regt., F and S., Hq. Co. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Bns. complete; 3rd Anti-Aircraft M.G. Bn.; 8th Aero Sqd.; Det. 1st Anti-Aircraft M.G. Bn.; casuals. U.S.S. Henry R. Mallory: 309th Fld. Sig. Bn.; 332nd, 304th, 337th Bns.; Tank Corps; 378th Training and Repl. Co.; Tank Corps; Casual Cos. B and C; Tank Corps; 11th, 20th and 50th Aero Sqds.; 169th Aero Park Sqd.; 187th Aero Const. Sqd.; casuals. S.S. Mercury: Det. C, 28th Div.; Hq. Troop 28th Div.; 112th Inf. Hq. and 1st Bn.; casuals; 107th, 110th, 112th T.M.B.; 111th Sup. Tr.; Co. C, 103rd T.M.B.; Sales Com.; Unit S; 103rd Train Hq.; San. Det.; Ord. Det.; 103rd M.O.R.S.; Bakery Co. 323; casuals.

U.S.S. Nebraska: 114th Engr., Hq. Ord. and Med. Det., and Cos. A, B, C, D and Det. Co. E. U.S.S. St. Louis: 307th Inf.; Med. Det. and 3rd Bn.; 372nd Aero Sqd.; 77th Div. M.P. Co.; casuals. U.S.S. Louisville: 57th Inf.; Med. Det.; 2nd Bn. Hq. and Cos. F, G and H; 302nd Fld. Sig. Bn.; 302nd M.O.R.S.; 302nd Mobile Vet. Sec.; Sales Com. 367; Det. Rear Ech. 77th Div.; 102nd Inf.; 2nd Bn., less Co. H; casuals.

S.S. Maui: Hq. 57th Inf. Brig.; 109th Inf. Regt. Hq.; Det. Off.; Hq. and San. Det. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.; Hq. Co.; San. Det.; Sup. Co.; Ord. Det.; M.G. Co., and Cos. A to L, incl.; Det. Off. 110th Inf. S.S. Alphonso XIII: 82nd Div.; Div. Hq. and Hq. Troop Adv. Ech.; Motor Trans. Office; Theatrical Det.; 307th Mobile Vet. Sec. and Ram. Hq.; Q.M.C. Det.; 335th and 336th Bns.; Tank Corps; 372th, 380th and 381st Training and Repl. Co.; Tank Corps; Cem. Mills Cos. 2 and 6; casuals. U.S.S. Sewalls: Casual enl. men for duty. U.S.S. Vermont: 53rd Pioneer Inf., F. and S., Hq. Co.; Med. Det.; Cos. A, B and C; 114th Engr., Co. F and Det. Co. E; casuals. U.S.S. Frederick: 110th Fld. Art.; 304th Aero Sqd.; casuals. U.S.S. New Hampshire: 53rd Pioneer Inf.; Sup. Co.; Med. Det., 2nd Bn. Hq. and Cos. D, E, F and G; casuals. S.S. Alloway: Casuals; Ord. convoy. S.S. Yellowstone: Casuals.

U.S.S. Santa Ana: 327th R. and S. Co.; Tank Corps; 376th and 377th Training and Repl. Co.; Tank Corps; Mobile Operating Unit 1; Hq. Army Art.; 1st Army; casuals. S.S. Housatonic: 1st Anti-Aircraft M.G. Bn.; 112th Fld. Sig. Bn.; 16th and 753rd Aero Sqds.; casuals. S.S. Kanawha: Casuals. S.S. Sursumar: Det. 351st Inf.; casuals. S.S. Yellowstone: Casuals. S.S. Ossineke: Casuals. S.S. Avondale: Casuals. S.S. Dakotan: 11th Engr.; casuals.

S.S. Alloway: Ord. convoy and casuals. S.S. Yellowstone: Casuals. S.S. Western Hero: Casuals. U.S.S. Orizaba: 308th Am. Tr.; 20th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 96th, 102nd and 129th T.C.; 16th and 218th Aero Sqds.; 86th Aero Rep. Sqd. and casuals. U.S.S. Siboney: 105th F.S. Bn., Hq. Co., Med. Det., Cos. A, B and C; 46th Engr. Pon. Tr.; Evac. Amb. Co. 36 and casuals.

ST. MIHIEL ALTAR ASSURED

The Curé-Doyen of St. Mihiel probably will realize his dearest wish—the erection in his church of an altar to the memory of the French and American soldiers who delivered his city from the Germans.

This seemed assured with the issuance this week of a circular appeal by E. L. Hearn, overseas commissioner of the K. of C., asking K. of C. secretaries and workers in the A.E.F. to help the St. Mihiel curate get the small contributions which will provide the altar.

"The idea is a beautiful one and altogether fitting," said Commissioner Hearn, "and the Curé of St. Mihiel, who proved himself a hero while the Germans held his city, is deserving of all the aid that can be given him in carrying it out."

The circular suggests contributions be sent directly to M. le Curé Simonin, 10 Rue Carnot, St. Mihiel, Meuse.

MR. BAKER GOES HOME

Secretary of War Baker sailed for home Monday on the George Washington, after completing an inspection tour of several weeks that carried him through a large part of the S.O.S. and the occupied territory in Germany.

Before going aboard at Brest Mr. Baker inspected Camp Pontanezen, the embarkation center.

All officers are directed to see that utmost economy is exercised in use of blank forms for the Army, according to Bulletin 16, Hq., S.O.S.

FIRST VOLUNTEER RELIEF FOR THIRD ARMY DUE AT BREST

Continued from Page 1

enlistments is expected when these are acted upon.

It has been ruled that men honorably discharged and re-enlisting are entitled to the $60 bonus, due all men on discharge under the terms of the Act of February 24, 1919. They will not receive, however, the three months' extra pay provided for re-enlistments under the Act of May 11, 1908.

The one-month leave promised to men re-enlisting is to be in addition to other leaves to which enlisted men are entitled according to another ruling.

Men also are given the option of enlisting for either one or three years, providing they had been previously voluntarily enlisted to serve "during the emergency" or had been drafted or inducted into the service. Men who enlisted in the Regular Army prior to April 2, 1917, and former members of the Regular Army Reserve called into active service cannot be discharged.

DIGNITARIES GRACE DIVISION REVIEWS

89th and 90th Inspected by C.-in-C., Receive Decoration of Colors

Two divisions of the Army of Occupation which are scheduled for early return to the United States last week passed in final review before the C.-in-C.

For the last time, probably, the 89th Division assembled at Trier, Germany, April 23, when it was inspected and reviewed by Secretary of War Baker, General Pershing, Prince Leopold, of Belgium, Major General Harbord and members of the House of Representatives Committee on Military Affairs. The colors of the division were decorated with ribbons indicating service seen, and 15 officers and men received decorations. Following the review, Secretary Baker and General Pershing addressed the division in a large hangar formerly used by the Germans to house one of their giant Zeppelins.

Sgt. Arthur J. Forrest, Co. D, 354th Infantry, received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

All organizations in the division except the artillery brigade received decorations for their colors showing service in the Lucey sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Euvezin sector and Meuse-Argonne offensive. The decoration for the colors of the artillery brigade showed service in the Euvezin sector.

After soldiers of the 90th Division had passed in their final review April 24 before their Commander-in-Chief in the river flats just west of Wengerohr, Germany, General Pershing spoke telling them they were due to leave shortly for home, and complimenting them on their work as a combat division.

Brig. Gen. Hugh C. McAlexander, commanding the 180th Brigade, was awarded the D.S.M. and D.S.C.'s were awarded six men. In addition, the colors of the 357th, 358th, 359th and 360th Infantry Regiments, 343rd, 344th and 345th Machine Gun Battalions, 315th Engineers and 315th Sanitary Battalion were decorated.

The two-day circus of the 90th Division opened yesterday at Cues, across the river from Bernkastel, division headquarters. In addition to the clowns and side shows and crack regimental bands, a regular calliope flung its notes against the cliffs of the Rhine mountains. The division is made up largely of Texas and Oklahoma men, and contains many cow punchers who feature in rope and lariat-swinging contests.

88th BUCKS CONFER OWN EMBLEM ON CHIEF

The presentation of a decoration by the enlisted men of the 88th Division to their commander, Maj. Gen. William Weigel, was the climax of the Clover Leaf Division's military tournament and field meet held last Saturday in the division's big field near Gondrecourt.

The meeting was widely advertised as the "Enlisted Man's Show." The "bucks" of the division thought they would demonstrate the fact at the meet by conferring a decoration of their own upon their commander. The decoration was unique in that it is the only one of the kind ever conferred. It consists of a silken blue ribbon embroidered with the clover leaf emblem of the division, on which is hung a golden engraved "clover leaf medal" of a type similar to that given to the prize winners in the various events of the field day.

The decoration was pinned on General Weigel by Brig. Gen. M. B. Stewart, head of the committee in charge of the tournament, following a reading of the special citation orders by Col. Fay W. Brabson, chief of staff of the division.

The meet was won by the 351st Infantry with a total of 100 points. Second place went to the 349th Infantry with 72½ points and the 350th Infantry was third with 68 points.

NEWSPAPER'S PROFITS GO TO COMRADES IN SERVICE

Extension of its activities throughout embarkation areas and the establishment of a branch office at Coblenz in the Third Army area are to be undertaken by the Comrades in Service following the placing at their disposal by General Pershing of more than 100,000 francs, representing the profits during hostilities of the Chicago Tribune, Paris edition. The paper requested General Pershing to name the purpose for which the money should be spent, and indorsed his choice.

S.O.S. ENDS SOON; THIRD ARMY GIVEN OWN SUPPLY BASE

Continued from Page 1

mander of the First Army, has been named commanding general of the Third Army relieving Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who will take his place as senior officer on the Board of Officers appointed at G.H.Q. to consider lessons of tactics and organization which the American Army has derived from its experience in Europe.

Concurrent also with the statement of plans for the closing down of the entire system of S.O.S. activities comes an important step in their realization with the shutting down of Base Sections 4 and 7, taking in La Rochelle and La Pallice, and Le Havre and Rouen.

This is only the beginning, under the S.O.S. closing-out program. Base Sections 2 and 6 will be cleaned up by June 25. Base Section 2 will cease to operate July 10. Base Section 1, with the exception of Montoir, will function no more after July 20. Base Section 5 is due to suspend July 30.

In the meantime it is planned to evacuate the Advance and Intermediate Sections of the S.O.S. by June 1, after which date Le Mans, St. Aignan, Chaumont, Bourges, the universities and a few permanent institutions will be the only centers of activity left in this part of the A.E.F. The District of Paris, the remaining unit of the S.O.S., is to be greatly reduced in strength during the coming 30 days, and definitely closed before July 10.

Tours, the capital of the S.O.S., will itself gradually shrink away to nothing but a memory of the 20,000 officers and men who from the banks of the Loire guided the destinies of all the multiple supply services of the A.E.F. It will be closed sometime in July, certainly before the last of the month, and the remaining administrative offices necessary at that time moved to Paris, which has been selected as the death bed of the S.O.S.

The S.O.S. for the Third Army, operating by way of Belgium and Rotterdam will be fully capable of meeting all the Army's demands by May 15, although supplies will continue to go forward from Gièvres until June 15 and from Montoir by sea for three months.

There are two principal factors affecting the closing up of the S.O.S.—the supply of the S.O.S. itself and its final days, and the disposition of vast amounts of A.E.F. property. The first will be met by stocking sufficient supplies at certain designated points and at Montoir, and the latter by the organization of "care-taker detachments" to guard all property awaiting either its shipment to the States or its disposition to the United States Liquidation Commission. These care-taker detachments will be furnished by the services interested and the men composing them will be placed wherever possible on commutation of quarters and rations.

All of the A.E.F. schools, except Beaune and Bellevue, and the universities where men are on commutation status, will be closed by June 1. Beaune and Bellevue will probably be stocked and continued independent of the S.O.S. for several months.

The Combat Officers' Replacement Camp at Gondrecourt is to be transferred at once to the S.O.S. and established at St. Aignan. "The Central Records Office at Bourges," to quote the official memorandum, "will have to remain until the end." However, steps are being taken to remove all the records of the Third Army to the Rhine. The so-called "Sight Seeing Bureau" will not remain open to accommodate the expected influx of tourists from America, but will close June 1.

All leave areas, except those in Base Sections 2 and 5, are to be closed by May 25. By that date the Third Army should have its own leave areas. All leave areas in the S.O.S. will discontinue after June 15.

All of the lines of communication of the S.O.S., except the main line, will be turned over to the French by June 16. Even on this line, no new installations of any kind will be made, all crews will be placed on a commutation status, and all fuel and supplies purchased from the French.

All the road repair work of the A.E.F. will cease June 1, except for that necessary in keeping open the designated supply centers.

The Medical Department is to end as nearly as possible all of its activities by June 1, keeping in operation after that time only such institutions and personnel as will be absolutely necessary to minister to the final centers of the S.O.S. This will include the winding up of medical work in England and Italy.

All S.O.S. institutions in Belgium will be turned over to the new supply service of the Third Army by June 1. The work of the Graves Registration Service, which must necessarily continue for several months, will be carried out through centers established in respect to the supply centers left open to care for the S.O.S. in its declining days. The work of the Signal Corps in maintaining telegraphic and telephone communications will cease in all sections when they are abandoned, and by June 1 only the main lines to keep in touch the supply centers and headquarters should be in force.

The S.O.S. welfare, athletic and entertainment activities will be reduced along with the reduction of troops in each section. The abandonment of any district will include the closing of all welfare activity therein.

Finally, too, the curtain will fall on that much mooted institution, the Military Police. The M.P.'s are assured that they will not be left indefinitely in evacuated areas to bring in stragglers and search AWOL'S, but that they will follow the departing troops home.

PERMIT EXPERTS TO JOIN IN SHOOT

Paris Leaves to Be Given Enlisted Competitors After Event

Distinguished marksmen—officers and men who have won three departmental or national match medals—will be permitted to shoot in the A.E.F. small arms meet and musketry competition which opens on the D'Auvours range near Le Mans on Monday. Special conditions, however, will govern their participation. Their scores will be thrown out of the computations on which the regular competition medals will be awarded. A special medal will be given distinguished marksmen highest on the list.

All distinguished marksmen with the A.E.F. will have been ordered to Le Mans, and their appearance in the shoot will be something in the nature of a workout for the Inter-Allied Rifle Competition to be held at Le Mans in June, when American shots will take on teams from the British, French, Belgian and Italian armies. The American teams will be composed of 25 men.

The Commander-in-Chief will be present at the opening of the American shoot Monday, and it is expected that he will make several visits to Le Mans during the contests. Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig are expected during the Inter-Allied shoot.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the entertainment of the visiting competitors and civilian and military guests at the shoot. There will be a show every night in a theater which seats 5,000 persons, and dances for officers and men. Baseball diamonds and basketball, tennis and handball courts will be at the disposal of the contestants. With the end of the rifle competition on May 13 the enlisted contestants, who will number about 500, will be given special leaves to Paris.

DUCKBOARD, BREST'S MARK

Brest is proud of its duckboards.

For eight weeks the embarkation camp, Camp Pontanezen, has been reading its own newspaper published twice a week, the Pontanezen Duckboard.

Recently all motor trucks at the camp came out decorated with a new design—a duckboard of white on a circular red field, although it is an open question whether Pontanezen mud is red.

Nurses at Pontanezen have asked permission to wear a small duckboard pin or emblem.

Now there is a movement started to give Pontanezen men a distinctive shoulder insignia—the same old duckboard. The Pontanezen Duckboard, arguing for the adoption of the insignia, tells how duckboards made the camp during the very rainy reason when nature seemed bent on making one big mudhole of that part of France.

As a prominent exponent of the duckboard the paper points to the camp's commander, General "Duckboard" Butler, saying he won his duckboard title by carrying one of the slatted planks on his back all the way from Brest to Pontanezen during the rainy days of the camp's hardest trial—just to see for himself if men reasonably could be expected to do that transport service.

COUNTRY CLUB ON RHINE FOR YANKS

Recreation Centers of Third Army Are Last Word in Luxury

The ideal recreation center of the Third Army, outside the casinos at the leave areas, is claimed by the Yanks of the Third Corps, the headquarters of which is on the Rhine, at Neuwied, Germany.

The Army leave officers and the Y.M.C.A. have taken over a large school, formerly a deaf and dumb institution, on the outskirts of the city. Adjoining this, the Y.M.C.A. has erected what is easily the biggest recreation hall in the Third Army, and one of the biggest in the A.E.F.

Ice cream is served every afternoon, 900 permissionaries being served in 25 minutes. There is also cake and pie. About 1,000 men are in on three-day leaves every day, and a band greets them as they come in.

The Hohenzollern Hotel has been converted into Uncle Sam's Hotel, and here the leave men are served in an immense dining room. Other accommodations include a big swimming tank and baths.

Then there is the new 3rd Division leave center at Andernach, almost across the river from Neuwied.

The Rhine river front for a distance of several hundred yards up stream is being transformed into a park for the delectation of the Yank who is to spend his summer in the Third Army. There will be tennis, croquet, a floating bathhouse, a golf green, and flower gardens.

There will be an immense reading and lounging room with low French windows, colored curtains and bamboo and reclining chairs, with shaded lights. The idea is to put an American country club right on the Rhine, the color scheme to be a light sea green. The lounging room is now open.

The amusement area includes two docks from which steamers make trips daily up and down the Rhine. The so-called Rhine Gymnasium will be included in the group plan of the leave center. Boxing and basketball matches, and motion picture shows will be held there.

The open space on the Rhine Platz side of the lounging room is being turfed and gravelled and it will be used as an ice cream and soft drink garden. Tables and chairs will be placed under the trees.

G.H.Q. BAND STARTS VICTORY LOAN IN GOOD A.E.F. STYLE

Broadway Rustics So Pepped Up They Shell Out 100,000,000 First Day

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

AMERICA, May 1.—G.H.Q.'s crack band was the big feature of the opening day of the Victory Loan campaign in New York. It was a riot all day long. At its first public appearance, which took place on the steps of the sub-treasury at noon, 20,000 cheered themselves hoarse after each selection.

The program started with "Sambre et Meuse," the famous French march, and ended with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," but the piece getting the most applause was the band's stirring rendition of "Over There," the work of the drum and bugle corps coming in for special plaudits from the multitudes.

At 2:30 on the same afternoon, the band led the opening parade of the Loan up Fifth avenue from the Altar of Victory at Twenty-third street to Forty-fifth street, where it turned off and into the Victory Way, on Park avenue, north of the Grand Central station, which was decorated with columns representative of the States, adorned with eagles and State flags, German guns captured by the Yanks, and two enormous pyramids of captured German helmets. During the parade the band was cheered by thousands. Only after the dedication exercises, in which the band took an important part, did its first breathing spell come.

Then in the evening it gave an hour's concert in the Victory Way and surprised the audience at the Hippodrome by marching onto the stage and playing one or two pieces. At 11:50 the band left in a special train for a one-day stand, on Tuesday at Pittsburgh.

Where Bandsmen Will Play

The following schedule for the musicians' appearances was arranged:

Columbus, O., April 23; Cincinnati, O., April 24; Louisville, Ky., April 25; Indianapolis, April 26; St. Louis, April 27; Chicago, April 28 and 29; Detroit, April 30; Cleveland, May 1; Buffalo, May 2; New York, May 3. At New York the band is to lead the great Panorama parade, and on the 5th it is booked for a monster concert in Boston. It will be at Springfield and Hartford on the 6th, at New York again on the 7th, Philadelphia the 8th, Baltimore on the 9th, and will end at Washington on the 10th, last day of the Loan drive.

If the band dines on the fat of the land everywhere as it did in New York, the boys will have difficulty in getting into their uniforms long before they have swung around the circle. The band had a rough trip over, but with the exception of one man who had one arm fractured when the Von Steuben started, nobody was seriously incapacitated. The men on Saturday were right side up and full of determination to do the A.E.F. proud during the campaign.

While in New York the band was the guest, without cost, of the new Pennsylvania hotel, the Bankers' club and Lorber's restaurant—oh, boy, the chicken and ice cream and everything!

Loan Off to Running Start

The loan started with a bang all over the country. The net result of the first day in the New York district was $100,000,000. Many small cities throughout the country are reported as having oversubscribed their quotas within several hours after the campaign opened.

Detroit was the first large city to finish the job, subscribing $100,000,000, almost double its quota. According to present indications, the A.E.F. need not worry about folks at home not wanting to clean up right.

TALKS ON U.S. CONDITIONS

Fifty-one well-known men and women lecturers in the United States will come to France to aid the Citizenship Department of the Army Educational Commission in its institute plan of education, according to Dr. John A. Kingsbury, head of the department.

Batteries of speakers now are being sent out through the A.E.F. to lecture on such subjects as labor conditions at home, public health and welfare, commercial and business opportunities and many other matters in which men who expect soon to return to civil pursuits are interested.

Dr. Kingsbury has inaugurated a system of institutes which are held at various places for a period of two or three days. Thus soldiers are able to learn of conditions at home which they have no way of learning about otherwise, except through belated newspapers.

The Department of Citizenship plans to extend its system extensively so that every man in the A.E.F. who cares to attend the institutes will be reached.

ST. AIGNAN MECCA FOR PURSUERS OF THE RED CHEVRON

Coveted Symbol Awarded After Brief Stay in Discharge Camp

MUST GET CONTRACT FIRST

For All Except Men Who Enlisted Here Evidence of Having Job Is Necessary

Two months ago a man dressed in the uniform of the United States Army and wearing a red chevron on his left sleeve, denoting he had received his discharge in France, was a novelty. Today hundreds of men are proudly exhibiting their red chevrons while the discharge camp at St. Aignan is laboring day and night to handle the applicants arriving on every train.

With few exceptions the men being discharged in France have already signed up with the American Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, Hoover Food Commission or other organizations for further service in Europe. The exceptions are those men who joined the Army in France and are being discharged here instead of returning to the United States.

Because a number of men who had intended joining one or another of the relief organizations went astray and fell back on the hands of the Army authorities minus their bankrolls, it is now compulsory that all men applying for discharge, unless they joined in France, have contracts with their organization before they can receive their discharge papers.

All Trains Are Met

Men attached to the classification and discharge camps meet all trains at St. Aignan and escort the incoming soldiers to one of the two. Soldiers returning to the United States are sent to the classification camp, while those being discharged in France now go direct to the discharge camp, located a kilometer from the main camp, and between the station and St. Aignan. Up to last week all men were sent to the classification camp where they were deloused and their clothing sterilized. Now, however, they are taken to the discharge camp direct.

All records must be complete before men are discharged. Those arriving sans service records are held until they come. Few service records are complete in all details, but those lacking can usually be supplied by the men themselves. Several men who are veterans of several weeks at the discharge camp are still there because their records went astray or are incomplete.

The time necessary for securing a discharge varies. A few weeks ago it required two or three days at the most. Last Friday approximately 100 men were discharged who had been at St. Aignan for periods varying from four days to 14. Those held up the longest had been waiting action by the paymaster who would not pay railroad mileage until receipt of proper authority, which arrived Friday.

Beaucoup Francs Paid Men

Men discharged in France receive 5 cents a mile railroad fare from St. Aignan to Brest and from Hoboken to the place where they enlisted in the United States. In addition to this each man receives a bonus of $60 and his pay according to rank from date of last payday. Enlisted men residing in California or other western states receive approximately 1,590 francs, including bonus and mileage. The westerners have the bulge on New Yorkers, who draw $18 railroad fare from St. Aignan to Brest and a jitney street car fare from Hoboken to their homes.

Sea travel at the expense of the United States Army is waived by all men being discharged in France. The organizations employing these men certify to the Army that they will be responsible for this.

Men who enlisted in Paris or other cities in Europe receive railroad mileage to the point of enlistment, providing they are being discharged over here. Otherwise Uncle Sam pays their way to their homes in the United States. Each man is permitted to keep one complete uniform, an overcoat or mackinaw, his gas mask and helmet, two suits of underwear and two pairs of socks.

Last Days Spent Loafing

For the majority of the men awaiting discharge the last few days in the Army are spent loafing. From the men occupying the three discharge barracks are selected a dozen each day for K.P. and a half dozen more for policing up. It is a sight for sore eyes for a private to gaze on a fatigue detail made up entirely of noncoms, ranging from top sergeants to corporals, shooting the festive snipes and gathering up pieces of paper and trash about the grounds, under the direction of the top cutter of the camp.

The others idle about barracks waiting to be called for interview relative to the information on their service records to sign the payroll or for physical examination, all of which have to be gone through with before the francs are paid out and the discharge is placed in their hands.

Queer Antics Follow

Fortunately there is no nut specialist stationed at the discharge camp or it is likely he would have the discharged men detained even though they have their honorable discharges in their hands. As the men step from the office, many go through some queer antics. One will be down on his knees, his discharge spread out on the ground, the better to kiss it. Another will hug the treasured paper to his heart and dash through the crowd, straight for the gate and the freedom of the world.

4TH GOLD CHEVRON IS NOW AMONGST US

And Only Four in A. E. F. Dare to Break It Out Yet-a-While

It has appeared among us—that fourth service stripe. There are thousands of ones and twos and threes, but that foruth one sticks out like a beacon in a fog, and sets everyone to wondering if the wearer didn't make a mistake and tack it on the wrong arm.

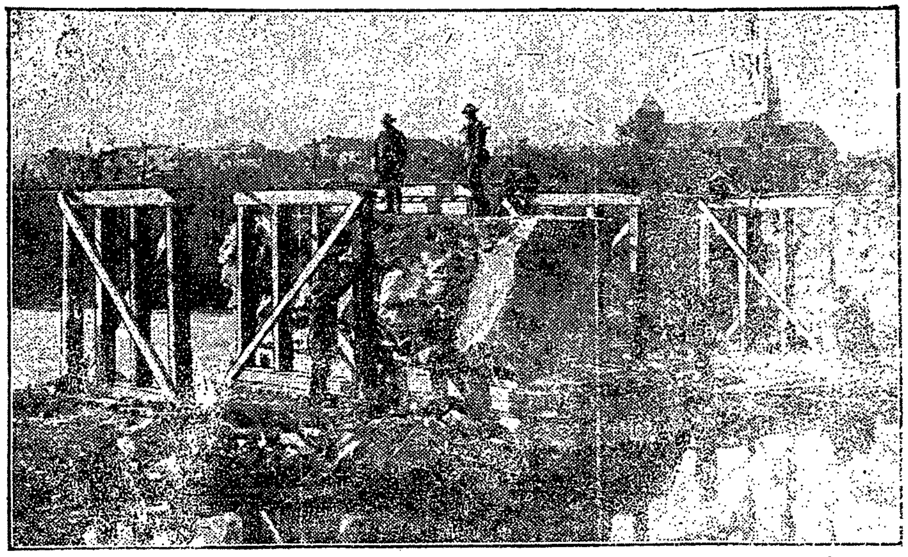
There are just four men, as far as is known, now in France who have gained the right to stick that extra gold V on their left sleeve. Col. C. W. Exton, Paris representative of the Army Educational Commission, is one. The colonel was military attaché in Switzerland when the United States declared that a state of war existed between it and Germany. Being overseas when the war began, and coming thus within the pale of the regulation prescribing the right to wear the gold stripe, his six-month period began to run coincidentally with our participation in the conflict.

Others who were overseas at the same time were Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, now with the 1st Division, at that time an observer over here; and Col. Sanford Wadhams, U.S.M.C., A.E.F., another American soldier who was in France in April 1917.

Incidentally, four-stripes will begin to appear on others very soon, for May 1917, saw several American hospital units landing in France. Most of these Yanks have sailed for home, but a goodly number is left.

However, that fourth golden V will be rare enough to subject its owner to narrow scrutiny and, mayhap a question or so.

ENGINEERS CLEARING PATH FOR DOUGHBOYS



The 303rd Engineers at the front, repairing a bridge destroyed by shell-fire, in order to hasten the advance of the oncoming Infantry.

Continued from Page 1

as devoid of color as the lives of the simple peasants who inhabit that region."

Many are there who have seen the fighters land and have seen them go, primed for the fight, to that Western front which for them existed only in imagination. They have watched these fighters return, carrying war's honorable decorations, while they go on and on in their "drab" routine, carrying only, the happy knowledge that the work they are doing is indispensable that fighters may come and go.

The net result of this drab existence, however, has been the building of docks and trackage in railway yards and storage depots for the Transportation Corps; the erection of cities of storage for the Quartermaster Corps; the installation of wharfage and storage where the Ordnance Corps has received and housed the weapons of defense and offense; the erection of hundreds of miles of troop barracks; the provision of hospitals for the Medical Corps; the furnishing of water supply for all branches of the service; the building of huge refrigeration plants, bakeries and oil storage to assure the combatant forces of their daily beef and bread and the means of their transportation in the zone of the armies; hangars and barracks for the Air Service; reception parks for the Motor Transport Corps, and the production of lumber in sufficient quantities to insure the rapid building of all this construction. Even much of the cement that went into construction for the A.E.F. was made in the S.O.S. by Engineers working in temporarily leased French plants.

Docks, Wharves and Always Barracks

In docks, absolutely new installations included a 4,100-foot dock at Bassens, near Bordeaux; three berths totalling 1,250 feet at Montoir, near St. Nazaire; 900 feet at Brest; a 750-foot lighterage wharf on the Dordogne river, near Bordeaux, and new trackage and other facilities at more than a score of French ports.

If all the troop barracks erected by the Engineers up to time of the signing of the armistice were placed end to end they would stretch 225 miles.

Space was provided in hospitals for 280,000 beds of which 141,000 beds represented new construction. This new construction meant 7,700 standard hospital barracks, 20 feet by 100 feet.

A total of 947 miles of standard gauge railroad trackage was laid. Most of this was in storage yards, engine terminals, etc., but it represents the approximate distance between New York and Chicago.

Covered storage space was provided in more than a score of depots, the largest of these depots being at Gièvres, Montoir and St. Sulpice. All covered storage aggregated 500 acres, providing space for a 90-day supply for 2,000,000 men.

Members of the second A.E.F., that Animal Expeditionary Force, were taken care of in remount depots and veterinary hospitals erected by the Engineers. By November 11, 1918, remount space had been provided for 29,000 animals and veterinary hospital space had been provided for an additional 17,250 animals.

Much work was done to supply troops, no matter where stationed, with pure water. Water supplies of several large French cities were chlorinated under Engineer control, while large-scale water works' installations, involving pipe lines and pumping plants, were made at St. Nazaire and Brest. In the Bordeaux district a series of artesian wells was sunk, yielding a total of 4,000,000 gallons a day. A curved concrete dam was built at Savenay, near St. Nazaire, which allowed for the storage of 200,000,000 gallons. Pipe for sewerage at the Mesves hospital project alone required 28 miles, and for water supply the same amount.

The refrigeration plant at Gièvres had a daily capacity of 7,500 tons of meat and the one at Bassens, 6,000 tons. At Is-sur-Tille mechanical bakeries were installed to produce 800,000 pounds of bread every 24 hours.

By construction of tanks at sea-coast, storage was provided for 75,000 barrels of gasoline. Sixty-nine 300-barrel tanks and 150 150-barrel tanks were manufactured for distributing stations. Seventeen complete storage stations, including pumps, were put in operation.

The motor reception parks at St. Nazaire, Brest, Bordeaux, Nantes, Le Havre, Rouen, Marseille, La Pallice and Rochefort were built by Engineers for the Motor Transport Corps. Air Service construction, whereby housing was provided for pilots and planes, was superintended by Engineers.

Engineers maintained and repaired highways and constructed new roads in the S.O.S.

From March to December, 1918, the total tonnage of Engineer supplies received from the United States was 1,500,000, and the total tonnage received from all sources, 3,250,000. Total covered space occupied by Engineer supplies totaled 764,000 square feet, and the total open storage space was 14,352,000 square feet.

Seven cement mills were operated by Engineer troops, producing 55,000 tons or 315,000 barrels of cement during five months of operation. Concrete pipe amounting to more than 100 miles was made for A.E.F. use.

Where Foresters Shone

All this construction required quantities of lumber of all sizes and grades. Ships to transport the needed lumber from the United States were not available, so Engineers produced that lumber here in France. When the A.E.F. was but an infant, stalwarts from the Northwestern States penetrated into the heart of the Vosges and the Jura mountains, established themselves in the timbered regions of the Landes province, and when the A.E.F. had become a seasoned fighting machine these warriors of the woods were sending their products in steady streams not only to large centers of construction, but to the front. During October of 1918 there were 81 mills in operation. Up to December 1918, these mills had produced 189,564,000 F.B.M. of lumber; 2,728,000 standard-gauge ties; 923,566 narrow-gauge ties; 2,739,660 poles and pit props; 892,200 steres of wood and 38,200 pieces of piling. The fuel wood, if corded, would extend 375 miles.

Thus, half of the Corps of Engineers of the A.E.F. was busied with constructive work, while that other half was bent on destruction, a destruction, however, that was only temporary and had as its real objective moral and social constructiveness. But while half of the Corps of Engineers in the A.E.F. was with the Armies, therefore essentially destructive, certain elements, though subjected to all the destructive forces of war, were, paradoxically, armed with constructive weapons. First among these were those regiments of Engineers who landed in France in the fall of 1917 and who operated the light railways in the zone of the armies.

Up to February 1, 1919, the total tonnage handled by the light railways was 860,652 tons, of which 166,202 tons was ammunition. In one week during the heaviest fighting 10,600 tons of ammunition were handled. From railheads to the front they carried ammunition. From the front to railhead they carried wounded. In five nights 23,135 of these wounded were carried. The daily net tonnage handled during October, 1918, was 8,160 tons. In one week 10,700 tons of rations were carried over this web of light railways.

Light Railways at Front

At the time of the armistice 2,240 kilometers of light railways were in operation, of which 1,710 had been taken from the Germans, the rest being newly constructed or rehabilitated. On November 11, 165 locomotives and 1,695 cars were available for use. Ten light railway shop and storage buildings, containing a total area of 70,000 square feet, were erected at Abainville; 125 acres were occupied by shop project; 2,300 cars were erected and 140 locomotives were repaired.

These railway troops operating with Armies were Engineers under the direct control of the Chief Engineer of the Army with which they were operating. There were also employed by the Chief Engineers of Armies many other special Engineer troops. Each Army had its own camouflage, searchlight, water supply, bridge, road, quarry, electrical and mechanical, and flash and sound ranging troops. With such technical services at hand the stage was set for the real actors, all combatant units, to put on the big "show."

Fighting, Too, Part of Job

Engineers operating with divisions not only performed such usual sapper tasks as cutting wire in front of an Infantry advance, digging trenches, putting in machine gun emplacements, building dugouts, and doing bridge and road building, but they often took their places in the front line with the Infantry, going over the top, hewing their way through German defenses and sharing in the glory and the grief of combat. In such instances the Engineers successfully understudied the "leads" in the pageant. One of the most notable of these instances was when the 2nd Engineers, used as Infantry, won a citation from the French Armies of the North and Northeast, a citation to which was affixed the signature of Marshal Pétain. Here is the citation:

"The 2nd Engineers, under the orders of Colonel Mitchell, engaged unexpectedly in the offensive of July 18, 1918, in the middle of the night, on terrain which was unknown and difficult, displayed during two days, without allowing themselves to stop by fatigue and the difficulties of obtaining food and water, a remarkable ardor and tenacity, driving back the enemy 11 kilometers, capturing 2,700 prisoners, 12 cannon and several hundred machine guns."

There are numerous citations among Engineers for conspicuous bravery that won for them decorations of the United States, England, France and Belgium. Here is one among those railway troops, defenseless against German attacks:

"On March 21, 1918, when in charge of a light railway engine, he saw two British soldiers wounded by a shell which burst just ahead of his engine. He at once backed into the yard under heavy fire and returned with an empty car, picked up the wounded men and conveyed them to the C.C.S., one of the men dying on the journey." A private in the 12th Engineers wears the British Military Medal.

And It's Not Over Yet

The work of the Engineers has not stopped with the signing of the armistice. Early in the year it was ordered that they be put in charge of road reconstruction in those portions of France where American traffic had been most heavy during the trying months of America's participation. During early March there were more than 100,000 laborers employed on road reconstruction and repair, not all of them Engineers, but the work was done and still continues, under the direct control of the Division of Construction and Forestry, except for the area occupied by the Third Army, over which area the Chief Engineer of the Third Army has control.

Now that the great dramatic spectacle is ended, and the scenes are being taken down, the audiences and actors being escorted home, it is still the Engineers who are acting as stage hands to clean up and to set the stage for the next play: The period of reconstruction of devastated France.

Usually the Engineer neither seeks nor secures a great amount of credit for his accomplishments, yet his part in the A.E.F. has won favorable notice in the columns of that official press that has recorded the valorous deeds of all the American participants in the world tragedy.

O. D. SCRIBES GET FIRST HAND DOPE

Former Newspapermen in Service Touring France and Third Army

Some 200 members of the A.E.F., officers and enlisted men, all of them newspaper men or professional writers before they abandoned the typewriter for the messkit, are now completing a tour of the S.O.S. and will within a few days debouch on the American Army's biggest battlefields preparatory to following the Third Army's trail up to Coblenz and beyond. And by their green arm bands ye shall know them.

The 200 are the second of three instalments of newspaper men in the service who are gaining first-hand knowledge of America's accomplishments in France under the official guidance of staff officers, gleaning the stories of the busy corners of the A. E. F. direct from the men who had charge of keeping things moving.

The first group completed its trip a week ago, after 15 days on the road, visiting among other places, Brest, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Chaumont, the Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battlefields, and Coblenz, concluding with a boat trip down the Rhine to Cologne and thence returning to disband at Paris.

Members of the first group wore white arm bands. Those making the third trip will wear yet another distinctive color.

The journeys are being made in U.S. Hospital Train No. 63, the guests passing comfortable nights in bunks which once supported wounded Yanks on route to base hospitals and messing in two improvised dining cars. The battlefields are covered by ambulance, the party meeting the train at night in time for dinner and leaving it next morning.

WANT ANY MAGAZINES?

The American Library Association has just taken over the Y.M.C.A.'s magazine service for the A.E.F., and announces it is especially anxious to reach detached units not served by other welfare organitions. It offers a free weekly magazine service to all such units whose commanding officers will ask for it, addressing: Magazine Department, American Library Association, 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris.

The appointment of some member of the unit to look after the magazines and see that they are distributed and conserved is the only condition stated. Most units already have a librarian in charge of A. L.A. books, who might take on the job.

468,415 FRANCS FOR ORPHANS IS READY FOR FUTURE

Continuation Fund Mounts With Addition of S.O.S.'s Big Lump Sum

With the addition last week of the S.O.S. lump sum contribution of 179,649.21 francs to THE STARS AND STRIPES' War Orphan Continuation Fund, the fatherless kiddies of France became assured of a total of 468,415.74 francs to be used in their behalf in the future. This money is in excess of the 500 francs collected for each child's support for one year.

When the Christmas campaign for adoptions closed last December, money continued to be forwarded to THE STARS AND STRIPES for the orphans. A plan was conceived whereby this surplus would be placed in a Continuation Fund to be used for the future welfare of the youngsters. Into the Continuation Fund were sent donations ranging in size from the two francs' worth of subscription coupons to the 179,619.21 francs turned in by the S.O.S.

It is planned by THE STARS AND STRIPES' Section of the American Red Cross, which disburses all funds collected by this newspaper for the orphans, to use the Continuation Fund in supporting the most worthy cases in the family adopted by the A.E.F. Many individuals and units which adopted French orphans have arranged for the future support of their individual mascots by sending in checks sufficient to provide for them for varying periods. These sums are credited to the individual children specified, and when their first-year adoption expires the special Continuation Fund is drawn upon.

Not a few adoptors are returning to the United States without leaving forwarding addresses with THE STARS AND STRIPES' Section of the Red Cross. Consequently, copies of histories, photographs and letters of the children to their benefactors have been returned and are now being held at Red Cross Headquarters.

New contributions to the Continuation Fund:

S.O.S. contribution	179,619.21
Pvt. Frederick Witton, Jr.	150.00
Mrs. David Cahn, Paris, France	100.00
Maj. F. J. Schnell, 32nd Div.	5.00
Anonymous	2.00
Med. Dept., 110th Fld. Sig. Bn.	8.00
Hq., 110th San. Tr.	10.00
Co. B, 130th M.G. Bn.	38.50
Co. C, 110th Fld. Sig. Bn.	16.50
Amb. Co. 137 110th San. Tr.	31.25
M.G. Co., 110th Inf.	12.50
Fld. Hosp. 138	37.50
Div. Q.M., 35th Div.	8.00
Army Post Unit	6.75
Co. A, 140th Inf.	2.50
26th M.P. Co.	12.25
Fld. Hosp. 140, 110th San. Tr.	54.00
Supply Co., 361st Inf.	6.50
Med. Det., 361st Inf.	6.00
M.G. Co., 361st Inf.	7.50
Co. B, 361st Inf.	14.00
Co. C, 361st Inf.	4.00
Co. D, 361st Inf.	12.50
Co. E, 361st Inf.	9.00
Co. F, 361st Inf.	40.50
Co. G, 361st Inf.	8.50
Co. H, 361st Inf.	41.50
Co. I, 361st Inf.	3.00
Co. L, 361st Inf.	18.50
316th Tr. Hq. and M.P.'s	24.00
Railhead Det., 91st Div.	2.50
Co. F, 363rd Inf.	13.50
Co. G, 363rd Inf.	3.75
Co. A, 316th Engrs.	24.75
101st Am. Tr.	181.50
Co. D, 316th Engrs.	75.00
Previously acknowledged	287,774.20
Total	468,415.74

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FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1919.

HEROES

What—or who—constitutes a hero in these days of home-going, recapitulation and early reminiscence?

It recently became the happy lot of one American city to welcome back the regiment which, with laughter and tears, with kit bags and cheers, it had sent forth a year and a half before to represent it in the legion which was to—and did—preserve democracy. The home coming was a gala event. The mayor headed the Reception Committee, which included the Governor of the State and dozens of lesser citizens. The Orator of the Day dwelt long and waxed enthusiastic on his speech of welcome. The lesser speakers did, too, and the newspapers had headlines and pictures and columns and columns about the returning heroes.

A close and heartless observer of the proceedings would probably have noticed that references to the returning regiment's activities in France weren't particularly specific. The Orator of the Day spoke of the glories of Château-Thierry and the Argonne, of a sacred cause threatened, but preserved, but he never quite got to the point of connecting the regiment up with these affairs. Even the newspapers were neglectful of details. But there weren't any close and heartless observers in evidence, and everything went off without a hitch.

As sometimes happened in this cruelest of all wars, this particular home-town regiment didn't win the war. It started out strong. It went through squads right and vice versa for many weary days; it chased an imaginary enemy over a big fraction of a whole State. After a long time it started for France, and got here. After another long time it was about to start for the front when the war ended. To be frank, it never got any nearer battle than a billeting area. Well, are the members of this regiment heroes?

And how about the Engineer regiment which went back the other day from Bordeaux, departing from the same humble barracks which it had occupied 20 months before upon its arrival in France with the disconsoling thought that it never had been more than 100 miles away from these barracks during the whole 20 months? And how about the bunch which got in on the tail end of the grand finale of the war for just 20 minutes of action before the enemy finally breathed his last? Are these fellows heroes?

It takes a firm heart to face the future with a military record which consists of having almost got to war. At any rate, if we're going to establish an arbitrary dead line and say, "Here begins heroism," let's make it so that every man who has spent a reasonable number of hours in a breakfast mess line waiting for that wonderful matutinal creation of the mess sergeant, slum à la messkit, is a hero, and let it go at that.

"I WAS THERE"

On the heights beyond Stenay the Fifth Corps, A.E.F., has erected a martial monument, adorned with tin hat, bayonet and shell, set into concrete and brick, to commemorate its "farthest north" on November 11, 1918. It is not so large, as monuments go, but it has a certain dignity, a certain sound American plainness about it that makes it a worthy memorial to America's part in winding up the war.

The dignity of that monument is certainly not enhanced by the penciling across its titular tablet of these names:

BRUCE McKENZIE, S.S.U. 617, KANSAS.
J. B. McDONOUGH, S.S.U. 617, WISCONSIN.

Probably the fact that they were detracting from the dignity of the monument never occurred to Messrs. McKenzie and McDonough when the "I-was-there" spirit got the better of them. It ought to occur to them now that such cheap self-advertising is not worthy of American soldiers. They weren't the only ones there by a long shot—nor will they be; yet, from the appearance of that tablet, it looks very much as if they were out to hog the glory.

By now Messrs. McKenzie and McDonough are undoubtedly far, far from Stenay, and, therefore, to compel them to rub out their childish pencil marks with their naughty little noses is somewhat out of the question. But the C.O. of S.S.U. 617 certainly must know of a lot of cars that need washing and a lot of G.I. pots and pans that need scouring. And in case the C.O. doesn't read this, the top—if they have tops in the S.S.U.—will do just as well, or maybe better.

FIFTY-FIFTY

"Every one is crazy but me and thee, and sometimes I think thee is a little queer."

This is an old wheeze and never fails to settle the argument when somebody tries to force his private views on a large and wise majority.

But if you don't turn to the right when you drive up Fifth Avenue you land either in the hospital or the police station, while if you do turn to the right on the Strand you will land in the infirmary or the jail. Only, they'll spell it g-a-o-l.

These two strikingly different customs, however, have not materially interfered with pleasant and satisfactory relations between England and America for a number of years.

A few French and American all-crazy-but-me's are trying to get themselves sore over the fact that (internationally speaking) p-a-i-n doesn't always mean what it spells. Nobody expects either side to yield its private opinions on the significance of words, habits or previous conditions of servitude, but it is a sorry being, soldier or civilian, who can't realize that all the brains are not under one kind of headgear or that all the rules for living and being are not promulgated from one side of the Atlantic.

OUR JOB

Even those who are *no* disciples of the established order must hope, in their more lucid moments, that America's coming progress toward greater social justice will be made without violence. To be sure, the more resolute reckon pain and blood as a light cost for progress. "Blood and pain," they say scornfully. "Never a child was born without them." But, after all, pain and blood means hungry children, desolate wives, sorrowing mothers. And such pain and blood as is unhappy Russia's portion today need never be America's.

For lucky America has a better start toward that social justice, of which the day is coming as surely as God made little green apples. That justice, for which we all hunger, will be reached more swiftly and more painlessly if the A.E.F. takes back into civilian life something of what it has learned in France.

Here was a democratic army. The family that came over in the Mayflower and the more recent immigrants met at last in the same company. The university products and the unlettered few rubbed elbows. The millionaire and the laborer shared the same pup-tent, and, what is more important, reviled the same slum.

All classes were scrambled together, and it will be the salvation of America if they never again become completely unscrambled. Pitching in together, they helped win the war. Pitching in together, they can help win the peace.

Here's hoping.

WHO WON THE WAR?

If all goes well, the peace treaty will soon be ready for signature. It is quite to be expected and altogether to be desired that no country will find that treaty exactly to its liking. Should any one country emerge completely satisfied it would mean that there had not been at the conference the full degree of mutual concession which marks the community spirit when functioning wholesomely.

The more acutely dissatisfied elements will be very, very audible. They will give utterance at the top of their lungs as follows:

"The war has been fought in vain."

You will hear that said so earnestly, and on so many sides, that it will be worth while keeping in mind what arrant nonsense it is. America's chief reason for going to war—also France's chief reason and England's—was self-defense. It was to avoid capture and enslavement by Germania on a tout. It was the same purpose which animates every posse of citizens who are out to catch a maniacal burglar.

That purpose has been achieved. The burglar-nation is in the lock-up. Our chief reason for going to war, then, has already been rewarded.

If the posse, before it breaks up, can readjust the affairs of the neighborhood so as to discourage future burglarious enterprises on the part of any nation, so much the better. But don't let any one kid you into thinking for one moment that we fought the war in vain. It was Germany who did that.

PROFITEERING

The profiteer is in a class by himself. He is not capital, he is not labor, although he may be each or both. But he is a profiteer before he is anything else. He is the person who sells the Army things it has to have at such a neat profit that he has hundreds of thousands of dollars over with which to buy Liberty Bonds—not such a bad investment; he is the restaurant keeper near a camp in the States who charges 5 cents extra for ketchup; he is the worker on a Government job who soldiers (somebody has got to change that word) simply because he is on a Government job. He is a traitor in the guise of respectability, and far, far too often he gets away with it.

Folks back home may be used to him. They have seen him develop so naturally before their very eyes that they do not know him for what he is.

You can't see a tree grow, but you can see the difference if you don't look at it for two whole years. That advantage the A.E.F. has. When it gets back it will know the profiteer in a minute. And some of the reports of "trouble" at home are only profiteering camouflage put out to cover up profiteering. It won't work.

WHAT IS LACKING?

Letter writing, remarked a noted man of letters quite a number of years ago, is a lost art. Fascinated—for there is no other word, seemingly, that fits this particular hysteria—by the modern form of penning business epistles, and harassed by the constant demands on one's time by the myriads of activities that flash up in the course of a day, letters have degenerated into a slap-dash note, on the one hand, and a 20-page rhapsody about nothing, on the other.

Neither reveals, as it should reveal, a cross-section of the writer's soul or thoughts; neither does it fling into soft, intimate perspective some personal little facet that gives the recipient a fresh grip on himself, a concrete, happy, optimistic dash of what the home folks are doing.

The war, while it lasted, threw the modern type of letter into the background. Letters to France became intimate, loving, personal—and long and frequent. Evidence is unmistakable that they are dropping back into the old rut again—with what effect on the Yank can be imagined.

"Aren't you writing to your soldier friends in France any more?" a matron queried of a girl who had maintained a voluminous correspondence right up to the day of the armistice.

"Why, no," returned the young lady surprised. "The war is over, isn't it?"

All of which has its own sweeping moral.

The Army's Poets

THE SONG OF ST. NAZAIRE

Hurry on, you doughboys, with your rifle and your pack;
Bring along your cooties with your junk upon your back;
We'll house you and delouse you and we'll douse you in a bath,
And when the boat is ready you can take the Western Path.

For it's home, kid, home—when you slip away from here—
No more slum or reveille, pounding in your ear;
Back on clean, wide streets again—
Back between the sheets again
Where a guy can lay in bed and sleep for half a year.

Hurry on, you lousy buck, for your last advance;
You are on your final hike through the mud of France;
Somewhere in the Good Old Town, you can shift the load,
Where you'll never see again an M.P. down the road.

For it's home, boy, home, with the old ship headed west;
No more cooties wandering across your manly chest;
No more M.P.'s grabbing you—
No more majors crabbing you—
Nothing for a guy to do except to eat and rest.

Move along, you Army, while the tides are on the swell.
Where a guy can get away and not the S.O.L.
Where the gold fish passes and the last corned willy's through,
And no top sergeant's waiting with another job to do.

For it's home kid, home—when the breakers rise and fall—
Where the khaki's hanging from a nail against the wall—
Clean again and cheerful there—
Handing out an ear full there—
Where you never have to jump at the bugle's call.

GRANTLAND RICE.

WAIT AND SEE!

You thought that I thought it romantic
Just Romeo-stuff when I kissed you,
An off-to-the-war movie antic—
You smiled when I wrote how I missed you.

You thought that squads east, the Atlantic
And distance and war quite convinces
A fellow he ought to grow frantic
And rave of his "Far-Away Princess!"

Well, perhaps my farewell was romantic,
And there's nothing to prove that I miss you,
But you'll know it's no movie-star's antic
The day that we land, and I kiss you!

H. R. B., Artillery.

TRIALS OF AN M.P.

"Who won the war?" This battle-cry
They shout at me as they pass by
From box-car doors, and at a glance,
I have them placed—three weeks in France—
Unwashed, unkempt, replacements all,
Corn-willie fed, and so they bawl
Their rage at me as they rush past,
A dandy bunch to dare to ask
Who won the war?

"Who won the war? The brave M.P.'s"
A drunken soldier flings the wheeze
And so he's pinched. I'm rather sore;
"What outfit Jack?" "The Q.M. Corps"
I have to laugh, but on I lead,
He sobers up and stalls and pleads,
But no avail, so on we go
Up to the Cap who'll let him know
Who won the war.

"Who won the war?" He's in a crowd,
And shouts it out so very loud
That you would think that he must be
The winner of a D.S.C.
But guess again; he's too afraid
To show his face, and so he stayed
Back out of sight; the cowardly stiff
Dares not come out and ask me if
We won the war.

"Who won the war?" He asks it low,
I turned around to let him know,
And then he laughs, "How are you, pal,
How can I get to Rue du Vall?"
A doughboy buck just back on leave,
With wounds and years shown on his sleeves,
I set him right, I'll tell you why
I can't get peeved; here is the guy
Who won the war.

B. W. L.

RIGHT OF WAY

I can parley vous with François, sprechen
deutsch with Heinie Stein,
I like to interlard my talk with bits of foreign chatter.
I can order beer or beefsteak from the base ports to the Rhine,
Some times they don't quite get me, but that isn't any matter.
The poilu may say, "No compree," Fritz may nicht verstay,
But I keeps spoutin' foreign, for it sounds so distangay.
I picked up some bally cockney, 'fore I'd ever won a stripe,
(I told the Johns I got it when I visited a duchess.)
I know several words of Russian, I think Dago talk's a pipe,
I know a comic Greek yarn that's as funny as a crutch is,
(The comp'ny barber taught it me, one time he cut my hair—
I don't know what the words all mean, but he says it's a bear.)
Ich weiss I mix 'em up some, but then, ça ne fait rien,
Variety in what I say has always been my motto.
I never sink down low enough to talk American,
(Except when I answer roll-call—and then, of course, I've got to.)
But somehow somethin' tells me, though admittin' it I hates,
Some day I'll say, "God bless you, folks," in plain United States.

TIP BLISS.

THAT HAPPY DAY

New Yorkers may talk
Of the longing to walk
Down their Broadway of chorus girls, lobsters and steaks;
New Englanders sigh
For the old apple pie
And the doughnuts that mother and no one else makes;

Many folks on these shores
In the middle of snores
Sight anew in their sleep Madame Liberty flame;
Most all of us dream
Of the peaches and cream
In the smile of one girl—that is part of the game.

But what does it matter?
In all of this clatter
It's quite clear what's wanted by A.E.F. men.
What we all mean to say
Is "Hasten the day
When we have to put stamps on our letters again!"

"510"

MERRY NYMPH OF MAYTIME

Merry nymph of Maytime
Whistling in the trees,
Sighing o'er the hilltops,
Warbling in the breeze!
Oft and oft I've sought you,
Daring little flirt;
Supposing I had caught you!
Really, that would hurt,
'Cause you're a nymph, a fairy,
A goddess of the spring,
Supposing that I caught you—
What sadness that would bring!

WILFRED C. DOLLS,
Sgt., 151st Co., T.C.

OUR DEAD

To you, our honored dead, who gave
Your all that Freedom's banner,
Free from shame, might proudly wave
Before the world forever.

To you who lie in peaceful rest
Beneath the silent crosses,
We pledge our all, our lives, our best,
To "Carry On" forever.

The charge you left we gladly take,
Nor ask for aught, but that
Worthily, for your dear sake
We "Carry On" forever.

WALKER, 6th Marines.

THE OFFICE BOY RETURNS

A MISUNDERSTANDING

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

In the New Republic of February 22 there was an article entitled "Misjudging France," in which they said of the French that the "deepest desire of their hearts is to have their house to themselves."

I agree with the article on the whole—certainly the American doughboy has grossly misjudged the French nation—and certainly in many, many cases the people are heartily sick of him and would gladly see him in hell, heaven or Hoboken tout de suite. On the other hand, there is another side to it, of which they have not spoken.

My battalion has been billeted for four months in a small town not far from Dijon. Last November we marched down from the Argonne, a distance of about 150 miles. The town has perhaps 300 people altogether. A tourist might tell you that it was picturesque, but things have a rather different aspect when viewed from the tonneau of a limousine or from the dirt floor of an old barn, and whatever else it might have been it was certainly darned uncomfortable. Our battalion, about 1,000 strong, found themselves confronted with roofs that leaked and floors that seeped—with cooties and with mud, with endless inspections and drills, fatigues and marches, with rain for 53 (by actual count) consecutive days, to say nothing of a shortage of fuel, a lack of lights and few amusements. I think any fair-minded person would agree that obviously the thing to do was to drown your troubles in "vin blanc," and, although I must say the men behaved remarkably well, still, there was all the drinking that the Army pay allows, and the things incident to it.

We stole honey and rabbits, smashed windows, tore up doors for firewood, shot wild boars with service rifles, with wonderful disregard to the safety of the French civique, and once in a while would start a killing party, which fortunately never killed anyone, although some poilus told me they thought it safer at the front. Aside from these things there were the necessary evils incident to occupation, i. e., increased prices, ruined roads, and the general wear and tear.

Yet in spite of all these things, in spite of the fact that we had run over their town rough shod, there was not a woman in the town who did not cry when we marched away. The cynic will say that they were thinking of the 60,000 francs we spent there each month, but I think it was more than that. Big, sunny, sunburned, exuberant Yanks—as carefree and cheerful as schoolboys—how could anyone—let alone the kindly French people—help liking them?

You cannot tell me that the one desire of those peasants of Yonne was to see us go—no, not by a good deal. With all our faults they loved us still, and with all our talk there are lots of us who have learned to love the French. So, remember that there are lots of us who have formed here in France the strongest ties and affections and who, if occasion should rise, would gladly come again to fight for France and for the things for which she stands.

CAPTAIN, M.G. BN.

QUESTION NO. 4,176,502

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I wish to take advantage of the knowledge of the staff of your paper by having them settle the question that is causing so many arguments in the A.E.F. and elsewhere.

Which division did the best fighting on the front?

Kindly publish in your paper at your earliest opportunity the standing of the different combat divisions. In doing this you will please the men of the A.E.F. and the folks back home.

CPL. M. J. DONOGHUE.

[We have two men in the hospital now. Can't stand any more casualties at present. —Ed.]

REST AT BREST

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Here is a chaplain who has seen the funny side of an iron bed with iron slats.

At a 90th Division mess the other day some one asked Chaplain Jackson where he landed on arriving in France. He replied "Brest."

The first question was followed by a second, "How long did you lay there?"

"Oh, I didn't lay long," replied the chaplain, "I kept turning over."

SOLDIER.

OH, YOU BEHAVE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

En route for home and mother, I have been kept at Brest for three weeks. When do you think I will be weaned?

SUCKLING SOLDIER.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of May 3, 1918

CROIX DE GUERRE FOR 117 MEN OF 104TH INFANTRY—Regimental Colors Also Decorated After Impressive Ceremony.

"MOTHER'S LETTER PLAN GIVES EVERY MAN IN A.E.F. SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVING MOTHER'S DAY—Every Bit of Army and Government Postal Machinery Will Help to Speed Your May 12th Message Home if You Follow the Rule.

GENERAL McANDREW NEW CHIEF OF STAFF—General Harbord Given Field Command in Accordance With A.E.F. Policy.

"SOLDIER'S MAIL" NOW OUT OF DATE—Upper Right Hand Corner of Envelope to Be Left Blank.

SAME OLD STORY—NO PLACE TO GO—Willard-Fulton Bout Still Homeless. May Be Held in Oklahoma.

US EDITORS

Most of the mail which reaches the office of THE STARS AND STRIPES these days is composed of divisional histories explaining what Company E did in the great battle of St. Mihiel, and poems. Of the mass of poems it is possible to print only a small portion. The editor goes over them every day and selects the best—or what he thinks is best, which often does not accord with the opinions of the authors themselves. Contributors often write in after a month or so of waiting and ask to have their contributions returned. This is impossible. We do not save the contributions unless they are good enough for future publication. Anyone sending in material should state, providing he thinks his contribution good enough for some other publication, that it should be returned to him if it is not acceptable for publication in THE STARS AND STRIPES.

THE STARS AND STRIPES, however, is glad to go over all of the contributions and select the best. Sometimes the lowest buck private in the ranks composes the best poem, and it is from the lowly buck we receive the best doughboy letters. The practice of writing and contributing to THE STARS AND STRIPES is encouraged and not discouraged. But he who writes and does not get into print should not feel that his contribution has been carelessly thrown into the waste basket without consideration.

From a hundred like it the following "poem" is an example of what has to be sorted over daily:

One day our captain shouted
"I want a very brave volunteer
To go into the Kaiser's palace
And drink up all his beer."
After waiting a few minutes
One of them at last was found.
His name was Sgt. F. L. Pain,
A regular old-time booze hound.

After drinking up a barrel
He said he was feeling fine,
Then he grabbed the poor old Kaiser
And he made him double time.
History will never tell you
How the poor lad softly fell.
He was shot not with a rifle
For the fool got drunk as hell.

SGT. F. L. PAIN.

All of which explains why us editors have to take so many vacations.—[EDITOR.]

THE LAST SHOTSKI

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

We see by THE STARS AND STRIPES, which once in a while comes this way, that they are still trying to learn who fired the last shot in the great war. Just tell the boys in France and Germany to rest easy, for it won't be one of them. We throw them over every day here, all the way from a 45 to a 6-inch Howitzer. And the funny thing about it is that they come back in the same manner. Put the boys easy on this matter, will you, Ed.? We know they won the war, but just let them know while they are drinking the German beverage that the side show is still on with all attractions open. If you find any of those who are still keen to go, refer them to the transfer department and send them up.

Regards to all the boys on the Rhine and tell them to start thinking up some good stories, for there are fewer of us here; therefore, the bigger the stories—you know, Ed.—not so many from the home town.

A DOUGHBOY IN RUSSIA,
339th Inf.

LUCKY STIFFS!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

The next time that the standing of the clubs in the S.O.S. League is published in your palladium of the private's privileges, you might place the Transport Quartermasters down in the tailend position, with a season's percentage of .000—mark the line "stet" and keep it there. I think that all T.Q.M.'s will agree with me.

Nobody quite understands it. We belong to the Army, and yet we're at sea most of the time. We are sailors, and yet do not wear navy uniforms. We do not belong to the Marines. What the hell do we belong to, anyway?

In the States, they say that we do not do overseas work, so they have allotted us silver chevrons. If we wear Home Guard insignia over here, it is glowered at by the first M.P. and tedious explanations ensue. Although the passengers we carry receive their 10 per cent the minute they come on board, I have never gotten mine, and never will get it. In the form of a compromise, we were promised silver adornments. Now we haven't even got the promise.

The Sam Browne belt is another irritant. If we forget to wear it here—phooie! If we forget not to wear it in the States—plus de phooie. If we leave it hanging around the ship, some deck ensign steals it to use as a razor strop. However, it looks real good in photos. Lots of the boys back home borrow 'em for that purpose.

When they start these veterans' associations, I wonder where we step in? We don't belong to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, A.E.F., S.O.S., A.T.S., or, as far as I can learn, anything else. However, we will be exclusive and form one of our own, the insignia being a bunk crossed with an empty pocketbook.

However, the life is educating, and we pick up many things in our travels. For instance, in New York, you do not belong to the Q.M.C., but to the Q.M. Corps. In Bordeaux, they won't pay you unless you add your 10 per cent overseas bonus. I would like very much to comply with this rule, but Leavenworth does not appeal to me. In New York, too, you're not supposed to wear bars on raincoats. If you don't wear 'em over here, some France Terror is liable to mistake you for a "Y" secretary and ask the loan of a bottle of cognac. In Newport News they frown on overseas caps. In Paris, the only sightseeing you can do is at the A.P.M. office. In Pguillac they won't let you drink after hours. Brooklyn, Hoboken and Le Rochelle are all about the same, and as for Norfolk and Jacksonville—!

The Home Guard tells us we're lucky because we go to France; the A.E.F. says we're lucky because we go to the States; the Navy says we're lucky because we're in the Army; and the Army says we're lucky because we're in the Navy.

But, as I said before, what do we belong to? Who are we? And what do we rate? If there is some member of the J.A.G.D. in the house, he might give up an evening in the Cafe de la Paix and straighten this out. And, strangely enough, this also comes from a

GOLD LOOEY.

ANY SECONDS?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I read with much interest a challenge from James E. Paul, manager of Sgt. Allen Raynor, to out-eat any man in the A.E.F. and will say that I have under my charge a man who would accept the challenge under the following conditions only:

1. Every man in the A.E.F. contribute one month's pay for the purpose of buying grub.
2. A disinterested party to take the money and buy bacon, beans, rice and beef from the Quartermaster.
3. The Quartermaster to furnish 400 field ranges and 800 cooks be put on special duty to prepare the grub.
4. That four trainloads of ice cream and five carloads of cake be added as a dessert.

Should the above conditions be guaranteed Cpl. James F. Ingerham will make his appearance and dispose of that amount of grub in short order.

It may be of interest to know that Corporal Ingerham has had only three courts-martial for disposing of grub out of hours—one for eating a quarter of beef while carrying it from truck to kitchen, a distance of 50 feet; another for eating a bake-pan full of beans and two cases of tomatoes to wash them down, and the last for eating nine cases of corned willy without taking a single glass of water—or anything else—with it.

I will post 10,000 soap wrappers as a guarantee of good faith.

JOSEPH M. MADONA,
Mgr., 47th Aero Sqdn.

NO GARRETS FOR SOLDIER STUDENTS OF ARTS IN PARIS

O. D. Painters, Sculptors and Architects Work in Best Studios

MEN OF GENIUS INSTRUCT

Military Discipline There, but It Cannot Interfere With Artistic Atmosphere

In the famous Pavilion de Bellevue, just outside the gates of Paris, where, in the happy pre-war days, maidens in diaphanous gowns danced barefootel under the tutelage of Isadora Duncan, young men in the garb of fighters are devoting themselves seriously to study. There are 230 of them, all told. They constitute the Beaux Arts colony of the American Army.

In the suite of rooms that were Isadora Duncan's now are soldier bunks, tier on tier, and where maidens romped in the large dancing hall, men now apply themselves to architectural drawing.

Instructing these men are noted artists, sculptors and architects of the United States. To them come men whose names are known the world over wherever beautiful paintings and wonderful structures and renowned statues are discussed. They include some of the greatest artists of France, and they are giving much of their time to advising and assisting the soldier-students at the Pavilion de Bellevue. They take the Americans into their own studios and show them the results of their own years of study.

The little-colony of artists is quite isolated. There is, of course, a military commandant, Maj. G. H. Gray, and he has a staff of officers and service company under him. But military discipline at Bellevue does not interfere with the artistic atmosphere.

Honor System in Effect

In fact, an honor system is in effect at the school and discipline is being maintained by a student council. There is an hour of physical drill each morning and military courtesies and rules must be adhered to. But artists are artists, he they temporarily in the uniform of the fighting man or not, and Major Gray is enough of an artist himself to appreciate that.

The Pavilion de Bellevue, where the Army art colony works and eats and sleeps, is on an eminence overlooking the picturesque St. Cloud and Meudon forest. It will long be a pleasant memory to many French men and women who, in the long-ago days before the world fell out, were wont to go from the races at Longchamps to the popular café that once was there and much heralded for its cuisine and its wines.

Then came the war, and the pavilion was converted into a hospital. Now it has come into its own.

Bellevue really is a school of fine and applied arts. Only advanced students attend. Those who desire to begin the study of arts go to Beaune. There are courses in painting, sculpture and architecture. Under the latter are courses in interior decoration, etching and engraving.

Lloyd Warren, one of the most noted architects in New York, is dean of the school. Assisting him in architecture is Archibald Brown. John Galen Howard, prominent San Francisco architect, gives lectures, and Leslie Cauldwell, whose interior decorating is internationally known, instructs in his chosen profession.

Sculpture and painting classes are conducted by Capt. Ernest Peixotto, of San Francisco, Solon Borglam and Laredo Taft, all widely known.

Each morning, following physical drill, classes in French, which all must attend, are conducted. The afternoons are devoted to studio work. It is arranged that each day a group of students shall go into Paris to the studios of famous French artists and sculptors or to study buildings of noteworthy architectural design.

As compared with the attic-living genius, the men at the Pavilion de Bellevue are living on top of the world. Provided with everything they need, furnished with sleeping quarters and food, and taken into the confidence of famous artists, they are able to study under the best possible circumstances.

Trips to Other Art Centers

The men who are studying architecture are encouraged to take trips to cities outside Paris where noted buildings are, there to observe famous architecture of the world at first hand.

Bellevue can accommodate 300 students. The course is for three months. There are no military grades in the classes. Approximately 60 per cent of the students are taking architecture, 30 per cent painting, and ten per cent sculpture.

The art colony at Bellevue is only one group of the 2,000 men of the A.E.F. who are studying in Paris. Many who are attending the University of Paris are living in the Latin Quarter—not the Latin Quarter of the old days, but still preserving in its precincts about the Boulevards St. Germain and St. Michel enough of the old traditions to make it seem real.

The American soldier-students have readily adapted themselves to surroundings in French university cities. Many of them are living with French families. At Rennes, for instance, before any students had arrived, complete arrangements had been made by the Army Educational Commission for their coming. The college authorities there had prepared a list of available billets, which they handed to the billeting officer. Rooms with French families were grouped according to prices and degree of luxury. Some were very simple and to be had at a minimum price; others extended the luxury of a bath and study

The incoming students were asked what they desired to pay, and then sent to two or three billets of the class they wished and from these they made a selection. At the same time, they were given a list of pensions and restaurants at varying prices.

Within half an hour after his arrival, the soldier-student was billeted, knew the location and average price of the good restaurants, could decide where he wanted to board, if he preferred a pension, and was free to begin his courses. This was the program in other towns and cities.

Yanks in Latin Quarter

In Paris, the matter was not so simple. Approximately 2,000 men had to be provided with quarters in a city already overcrowded. Many have found homes in the houses or apartments of French people. Others are scattered in various hotels in the Latin Quarter and elsewhere. Many have formed groups and taken flats.

At the Sorbonne, the Americans have become fellow-students of the French; they feel very much at home. They are hobnobbing with the other students, compare notes with them and wander away to meals in little cafés in the Latin Quarter with them.

Many men who came to the Sorbonne did not know enough French to follow the lecture courses. But they have been and are taking instruction in the language at the Alliance Française. Syllabi in English of the different courses have been prepared and also quizzes in English as well as French after each two hours of work in the closed courses, the courses open only to matriculated students.

Some among the A.E.F. now at the Sorbonne were planning to study there when the war intervened and now they are getting the chance, which seemed to have been lost to them. Men like these, and others who wish to continue their studies in France, will be permitted to demobilize on this side and go on with their work.

A Holland bridge is a contrivance always open when you have no occasion to go across and always closed when it is imperative that you get to the other side. They extend over canals and look much better on picture postcards than in actuality. The bridge is in charge of attendants who get paid to draw away the bridge whenever an American vehicle is about to cross.

The sidewalks on the bridge are ornaments; pedestrians crossing are evidently "verboten" to use the sidewalks, and obey the law to the letter.

We should be glad we have no such bridges in American cities. They could only serve one good purpose there. If you should come home late to dinner and were out of good excuses, you could always fall back on the old standby and tell wifey the bridge was up and you couldn't get across. —Windmill (Antwerp-Rotterdam Base).

In what season of the year will we leave for home? Aw, spring it!—Cro (Central Records Office).

Private 1st Class Nelson returned today from his three-day leave in Paris. He isn't looking very bad and reports a splendid time while in that wonderful town. He also stated that Morris, Ill., has nothing on Paris for entertainment.—Barrage (18th Field Artillery).

Negro Drill Sergeant: 'Tanshun, right dress! 'Say you nigger in left center, pull in dat lip a trifle—dat's good—hold it! Now, when I give "Front!" I want to hear dose eyelids snap.—Cootie (9th Inf.).

"The Soldiers' Friend," Chicago Examiner, reports the "148th Field Artillery, at St. Aignan, ordered home in March." The year is not specified.—Long Range Sniper (66th Field Artillery Brigade).

And then among the most interesting exhibits is the man who paid a nice li'l pile of francs for a helmet of the War of 1870 and bought—a perfectly serviceable headgear from the Beaune Fire Department.—11th Regiment Bulletin Students, University of Beaune).

GENERAL ORDERS

1. To get my discharge, take all Government property in view and beat it for home.
2. To accept my discharge in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing that it will not be revoked before I get out of sight and hearing.
3. To take the quickest train and not stop at any military post on my way home.
4. To repeat all rumors from billets more distant from headquarters than my own.
5. To receive, believe and pass on to my children all statements that agree with Sherman's idea of war.
6. Not to quit civilian life again after being properly discharged.
7. To talk to no one about enlisting.
8. In case of the presence of an enlisting officer, to give the alarm.
9. To allow no military person on or near my premises.
10. In all cases not covered by instructions, to claim exemption.
11. To salute all whiskey, beer and ale not cased.
12. To be especially watchful at night and allow on one to pass without buying a drink.

Silent Salvo (77th Field Artillery).

SUGGESTION FOR COLLEGE YELL

Avez-vous du tabac?
Avez-vous du tabac?
Donnez-moi!
Donnez-moi!
RENNES!

—As You Were (Students, University of Rennes).

Some of the girls at the Y didn't like our paper, just said so outright, and that made the boys 'spicious, and they thought we had something "illac" in it and rushed over and bought us out. Of course, we didn't have a naughty word in it, but wasn't it just the de-ar-rest thing of them to help our sales that way?—11th Regiment Bulletin (Students, University of Beaune).

Dear Editor:—Will you kindly tell me through your paper the latest approved method of getting out of here with a pair of Hun field glasses? Got A. Pair.

We are seeking the latest approved method of getting out of here and not bothering about Hun field glasses—(Editor). —Long Range Sniper (66th Field Artillery Brigade).

MAYBE IT KICKS

We're dumb, we admit; our brain
Is slow and sometimes blurs;
But we don't compree an athletic officer
Riding a motorcycle in spurs.
—Lorraine Cross (79th Division).

MORE ON SPURS

We can figure out no reason why an M.T.C. officer should possess spurs unless it is to wear them on his elbows to keep his arms from slipping off the table at meal times.—Let's Go (Reconstruction Park 772).

One Sweetly Solemn Thought: "Major Martin's Merry Makers" may be all right, but what we want to see are a few Tom and Jerry makers back in the States.—Steering Wheel (Headquarters, M.T.C., A.P.O. 717).

AFTER WORDSWORTH

Oft when on my cot I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
The cooties start to work and I
Long for the bliss of solitude.
And then my heart with anger fills,
And I dance just like the daffodils.
—Arrow Head (36th Division).

Weather Forecast: Aquatic.—Pontanezen Duckboard (Camp Pontanezen, Brest).

Spring is here all right.
'Cause all the French girls are wearin' their straw hats an' their flimsy shirtwaists;
An' yesterday a guy paid us five francs that we never expected to see again;
An' another gimmick offered to buy a drink, but we were all so surprised that he got out 'fore we could say "cognac."
An' all the French girls are wearin' their straw hats and their—Oh yes, we said that once.
Well, there's a busted window, what ain't paid for yet, in back of the ball field.
An' a bunch of the fellows 'a' got sore arms and are limpin' a little.
An' the sun's out a lot more, an' everybody's smilin' even though mail is few.
An' snorin' in some o' the classes is louder'n ever.
An' all the French girls are wearin'——
Well, you got us!
Spring is came, an' that's all there is to it.—Lorraine Sentinel (Students, University of Nancy).

Private X says that, roughly speaking, one soldier out of a hundred is in the guardhouse. Roughly speaking is what does it.—Gandy Dancer (14th Company, Transportation Corps, 14th Grand Division).

We have a lot of "w's" in our shop now. It's a great relief. Turning "m's" upside down got our editorial goat. An "m" is an "m." A "w" is a "w." You can't make no "w" out of no "m."—Lorraine Cross (79th Division).

Said the bold U.P. to the gallant M.P.,
"Just what in hell is the use of me?"
"None in the least that I can see."
Said the gallant M.P. to the bold U.P.
—Soldier-Student (Students, University of Montpelier).

I hereby accept the challenge offered by Pvt. James F. Kenny to a rice-eating contest to be held at the biggest mess hall to be found in our area. I will say right here that my mouth measures 5 feet 11 inches above the jaw between both flanks. I agree not to use anything smaller than a No. 6 scoop shovel, such as my intrenching tool, steel helmet, rubber boots, or even a derrick.

Having eaten 16½ cans of French gassed mule at one meal and a carload of hardtack in a day, I feel that I am well qualified to enter the contest. I request that you give me two hours' notice, in order to work up a good appetite. (Signed) Mech. Eddie Smith, Company B.—Cootie (9th Infantry).

HOSPITAL TRAINS MADE LONG TRIPS TO AID WOUNDED

No. 63 Covered 26,135 Miles, Carrying 23,601 Patients in Year

HAD SHARE OF SHELLING

Unloading Process at Base Hospitals Difficult Until Axes and Belts Were Fired for Good

Wars mean long journeys. Witness the A.E.F. Witness the German army retreating across the Rhine. Witness, also, any United States hospital train, and for the sake of argument witness Hospital Train No. 63 in particular.

She has covered 41,837 kilometers so far, and the end is not yet. And 41,837 kilometers, according to the latest exchange tables of the Disbursing Quartermaster, means 26,135⅝ miles. Some trip.

A hospital train, according to the A.E.F.'s own dictionary, is an equipage of 16 cars, each about 5 feet long, nine of which are ward cars with a capacity of 36 beds each; one a pharmacy car, with 12 beds for serious cases, a dispensary and an office; one a contagious ward with 24 beds; two kitchen cars with mess halls; one the personnel's own quarters, with 33 beds and lockers; a staff car for officers and nurses attached to the train and a supply car. The total bed capacity for patients is 360—a figure, however, generally exceeded in removing wounded from the scene of a major operation.

"Sixty three" has a crew of three officers and 32 men, including three cooks and a train mechanic. She has made 56 trips with patients, ten in the British service and 46 in the American. She has gone up as far as she could get on roads which were under shell fire a little way ahead; she has survived air raids, including a special pursuit performance given by a Boche bomber near Abbeville; she has weathered anti-aircraft barrages and had shrapnel spatter on her car roofs.

She has worked from many fronts, but in particular she has borne wounded Americans from the furnaces of Château-Thierry and St. Mihiel and the Argonne to the clean, white security of the base hospitals. She has carried 23,601 patients, only two of whom died en route. That is her service record.

Some Job to Unload Them

There is a whole lot of system about loading and emptying a hospital train. It took some time to learn it. Take the occasion when "63" arrived at a certain hospital for her first visit. She was greeted by a scrupulously equipped detail of medical men—all wearing Hospital Corps belts and carrying medical axes. Now, there are various suppositions as to just what a medical axe is for, but no one had ever before presumed to employ it to get wounded out of cars, unless there had been a wreck.

The detail went to work. They got the wounded out on to the station platform, litter after litter, toiling busily until a terrible yell—a cry of outraged feelings rather than of pain—rent the gare. A bustling medical man, stooping over one litter, had inadvertently backed his axe handle into the eye of an adjacent patient.

The noise brought a medical officer to the scene.

"Take those axey axey axes and those belty belty belts to hell out of here!" he stated.

Thereafter the unloading process worked with greater smoothness.

There is considerable tact, too, about placing the patients in their bunks. To put the more seriously wounded in the middle bunks in the tiers of three, so that they can be treated the more easily, is the obvious thing to do—so obvious that probably no one would think of it unless he had, at least once, actually guided a trainload of wounded across half of France.

"Sixty-three" has figured in only one serious accident. On December 29, 1917, near Saumur, she rode into an open switch and crashed into two American locomotives on a siding, telescoping the leading car and killing two members of the French train crew. No patient or member of the American personnel was injured.

LONGEST, SHORTEST, OTHER — ESTS OF ARMY

The 108th Ammunition Train claims to have deposited more money with the Q.M. to the man than any other outfit in the A.E.F. The average deposit per man in the regiment is $35.82, and the entire deposits of the regiment amount to $42,129.31. The men of K Company, 56th Pioneer Infantry, are also out for a similar race. They have sent home $4,000, which shows each member saved an average of nearly half his month's pay.

Frederick Bradford Smith, 3rd, submits his claim (by proxy) to being the oldest child born to a member of the A.E.F. He was born to Lieut. Frederick and Mary Baldwin Smith November 27, 1918.

Buck Pvt. N. J. Franke, Company D, 302nd Water Tank Train, claims to be the champion sleeper of the A.E.F. His present record is 24 hours and 15 minutes with nothing off but his hat. He challenges anybody to a contest, regardless of conditions, time or place.

Cpl. Anthony Brosinsky, Company H, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division, claims the record of having the most back pay coming to him of any man in the A.E.F. He hasn't been paid since November, 1917, and, according to his service record, which has passed through the hands of several erring company clerks and top sergeants, he owes the Government $17.

Cpl. Jay S. Nusbaum, Headquarters Company, 318th Infantry, holds a record that is hard to beat. He was inducted into the military service on May 18, 1918, arrived at Camp Lee, Va., on the afternoon of May 19, left for port of embarkation on May 20, and sailed on May 22. He arrived in France on May 30, 1918. The time elapsed after his arrival at camp until service with the A.E.F. was 11 days.

Pvt. G. J. W., 327th Supply Company, demands the hand-engraved fountain pen for having written the most letters of any man in the A.E.F. From the day he entered camp last April he has written two letters every day, one to his mother and one to his sweetheart. Postcards and letters to friends, he boasts, brings his record up to a three-per-day average.

That he is the only barber in the Army, American or any other kind, who gave the boys hot towels, massages, toilet water, shampoo and tonic on the front lines under fire is the claim of Raymond T. Binkley, Headquarters Company, 102nd Field Artillery.

Chaplain Harry F. MacLane is touted by his outfit as the oldest soldier in the A.E.F. He enlisted in 1873 and has not been off duty since he entered the war. He is 62 years and six months old.

Fifty-five West Pointers in one company is the boast of the 527th Engineers. The roster of Company D shows: 27 from West Point, Georgia; 13 from West Point, Alabama, and 15 from West Point, Mississippi.

The chow-line speed record is claimed by General Mess Hall No. 2, Reserve Camp Montoir. The total personnel working in two shifts, day and night, is 219 men, feeding an average of 3,500 per meal. The time consumed in serving 3,264 men from the time they first reached the serving table until the last was served was 25½ minutes.

The 304th Ammunition Train, 79th Division, claims the oldest man enlisted from civil life. He enlisted December, 1917, for the period of the war at 44 years of age.

Jerry Martin, of the 82nd Division show, claims to have the only circus act in the A.E.F. wherein he doesn't use any props of any kind, and the entire circus is himself and dog. He accepts Pvt. Elmer Satterly's challenge and will perform against him at any place agreeable to the latter.

Wagoner Champ E. Martin, Supply Company, 28th Infantry, claims to be the tallest man in the A.E.F. He is 6 feet 8½ inches tall and has been able to get but one uniform issued to him since he enlisted. Otherwise, his uniforms have been made to order.

Company L, 26th Infantry, claims the ranking K.P. of the A.E.F. On March 4, 1919, the burgomaster of the German town which is Company L's headquarters failed to carry out orders and was assigned to

The First Battalion of the 356th Infantry claims the original Mutt and Jeff of the Army. They challenge anybody to produce anything like them. The big boy is Stanley Rucker, of Company B. His native haunts are around Eagleville, Mo. He is 6 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 210 pounds. During the fruit picking season he always made more money than any one else. He didn't have to use a ladder. The little fellow is Alfred Dominique, of Company D. He is from Meadville, Mo., and weighs 110 pounds. In writing to THE STARS AND STRIPES he failed to give his height.

Company L's kitchen for a few days. Company L's cooks and K.P.'s broke him in.

Pvt. W. Engel, Company I, 125th Infantry, has a letter which he claims is a record. It has been across the ocean twice, has been in six different hospitals, three classification camps, four companies, is entitled to one wound stripe (wounded in right-hand corner), and one service stripe.

A pair of Army hob-nailed shoes, issued to him at Camp Sherman, Ohio, last July and worn every day since, through Scotland, England and France, is the claim for a record of Pvt. L. B. Christman, Company C, 5th Field Signal Battalion, 2rd Division. The shoes have never been half-soled or reheeled, but have stayed fit while one pair of leather and four pairs of cotton shoestrings were worn out.

His overseas cap covers a 7⅞ head and he wears 13EE shoes. That's Pvt. Arthur B. Farrar, Battery A, 101st Field Artillery.

Pvt. A. E. Scerth, now on duty with the Senior Chaplain's Office at Le Mans, has been in France one year during which time he has never received pay from the U. S. Army and has only received one letter.

The 88th Division has issued an open defi to any other division in the A.E.F. to produce more experts than the 88th. The division index of occupation—in which the men are experts—was compiled and it was found that of the 106 groups contained in the regulation Army index, the Clover Leaf has one or more experts in every branch and every sub-branch with but seven exceptions. If the division had a balloonist, dog trainer, brush maker, employment manager, hydraulic press operator, heating and ventilating engineer and psychologist, its percentage would be 100.

To make up for this deficiency, the personnel office had to add 14 groups to the Army index. They are lacemaker, oyster dredger, refiner, recitier, coffee blender, wrestler, pugilist, student, papermaker, cigar maker, florist, bartender, silk weaver and ball player.

Thus the division has really 113 main groups in which men are experts. Can any other division beat this record?

Private Trueman, of the 33rd Artillery Brigade, challenges any one to produce a larger building in the A.E.F. than the Delousing Factory at Genicart. "It was," he says, "175 feet wide and 2,356 feet 4½ inches long." Further statistics proffered deal with the 80 carloads it took to keep the bath water hot and the 100 barrels of soft soap consumed each day in the bath.

First Rhine Doughboy: Why is that observation balloon always up in the air above Ehrenbreitstein?

Second Ditto: Looking for the relief for the Third Army I s'pose.

18,000 CIVILIANS WORKED WITH A.E.F.

Tower of Babel Crowd Had Nothing on Labor Bureau's Wards

When the American Army in France called for civilian workmen to help win the war at so much per day, the Procurement Division of the Labor Bureau of the A.E.F. sent into most of the labor markets of the world for the needed men.

On the day the armistice was signed, 18,000 laborers, representing nearly every nationality under the sun, had been procured. They were a strange mixture of races. The languages they spoke were as many as the breeds of humans on earth. But they could and would toil for the dollars the Government of the United States was willing to pay, and so they became a militarized part of the American Army.

The Procurement Division of the Labor Bureau, headed by Lieut. Col. George E. Ijams, is now engaged in the work of returning to the countries from which they were recruited the batches of contract workers. It is planned to dispense with all Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and other such labor as soon as possible and employ French laborers almost exclusively for the work that still remains to be done.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Estes, chief of the Labor Bureau, now has approximately 7,757 civilians under contract. They hail from the ends of the earth.

The listed nationalities of the employes of the Labor Bureau give an idea of the potpourri of races that made up Uncle Sam's contract army in France. Besides several hundred men who did not know what blood runs in their veins and are classified as "mixed," the following nationalities are on the records of the Procurement Divisions:

American, British, French, Australian, Canadian, Polish, Montenegrin, Spanish, Belgian, North African, Greek, Algerian, Tunisian, Swiss, Russian, Italian, Danish, Portuguese, Bulgarian, Andorran, Samoan, French Colonial, Luxembourgeois, Argentine, Serbian, Norwegian, Moroccan, Arabian, Alsacian, Syrian, Dutch, Maltese, British West Indian, British Cyprian, Chinese, Indo-Chinese, Japanese, Czecho-Slav, Chilean, Senegalese, Armenian, Roumanian, Martinian, Guadeloupese, Tifisian, Turk, South African, Jugo-Slav, Egyptian, Peruvian, Brazilian French, Ottoman, Tripolitan, Uruguayan, Cuban, Haytian.

"Only the Lord knows," says Colonel Ijams, "what breeds of men the 'mixed' laborers are."

Instructions for the recruitment, transportation and organization of labor for the A.E.F. were issued on April 15, 1918. The work was carried on in close co-operation with the French Government, which had a very complete organizaion for the hiring of contract labor. Offices were opened in Paris, Nantes, Toulouse and Lyon. Bureaus were established at Bayonne and Perpignan, and the great employment system of the American Army that was running smoothly when hostilities ceased began to function.

Agents of the Labor Bureau were sent into Spain, Italy, Portugal and other countries. They encountered many difficulties and in some places had to combat strong German propaganda. The story of one man's trip into the north of Africa makes an intensely interesting document of personal adventure, which some day may be published. How American agents counteracted the efforts of the Germans to block the procurement of labor may make good reading in the future, but it cannot be published now.

There'll be no drills this afternoon,
The company sergeant said;
The first will lick the third platoon,
The teams have gone ahead.

PRIVATE MAXTON WINS S.O.S. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The balls and bats; the mitts and gloves;
A diamond laid to line—
These are the only soldier-loves
When spring is on the Rhine.

BORDEAUX TENNIS TEAM TRIUMPHS AT BIARRITZ

Maxton and Field Carry Off Honors in Singles and Doubles

JOHNSON MATCH CLOSE

Chantler of Intermediate Section Defeats Hall in Finals of Class B

Headed by Private Maxton, winner of the recent Bordeaux tennis tournament, racquet wielders of Base Section 2 carried off the tennis championship, singles and doubles, of the S.O.S. on the courts of the Biarritz Country Club, at Biarritz, last week.

The tourney was played in five classes in singles and two classes in doubles, each section entering a man in each class in the singles and one team in the doubles, except the Intermediate and Advance Sections, which entered two teams.

In the Class A singles, Maxton displayed an excellent brand of tennis throughout. His overhead shots were deadly and his volleying at the net was perfect. Maxton's most interesting matches were against Private Johnson, Base Section 5, and Lieutenant Jennings, Intermediate Section.

Maxton Has Close Call

In his match against Johnson, Maxton was twice within one point of being beaten, but on each occasion he managed to pull through by a beautifully placed forehand drive. In the semi-finals, which were contested three out of five, Maxton forced Jennings to relinquish his net position, winning, 7—5, 6—2 6—2. In the final, Maxton again met Private Johnson, and won in four sets, 6—0, 7—5, 0—6, 6—4. Johnson, ordinarily a brilliant player, muddled his game to a certain extent. With a little more practice he should develop into an exceptional player.

Honors in Class B went to Corporal Chantler, Intermediate Section who defeated Sergeant Hall in the finals, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1. Both Chantler and Hall have twist services of great severity. This match abounded in wonderful rallies, Chantler's game being one of the best in the tourney.

In Class C the finals brought together Sergeant Blackiston, Base Section 6, and Major Fields, Base Section 2, in one of the longest matches of the tourney. After three hours of excellent tennis, Blackiston won, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2. Class D was won by Pvt. Harry Lewis, representing Base 2, while Lieutenant Boardman, Intermediate Section, defeated Chaplain Smith in the finals of Class E.

In Class A of the doubles, Base Section 2 was again successful, Maxton and Fields defeating Chantler and Jennings, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. The team of Maxton and Fields proved a well-balanced combination, due to the steadiness of Major Fields and the brilliancy of Maxton's work.

Class B Doubles Finals

The finals in the Class B doubles brought together Private Lewis and Private Lane, Base 2, and Private Diehl and Chaplain Smith, Base 1. Diehl and Smith completely outclassed the Base 2 players, and won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3, having their strokes under fine control. As a result, the Base 2 representatives were unable to handle their speedy drives.

The team scores were as follows: Base Section 2, 5,000 points; Intermediate Section, 1, 4,000 points; Base Section 5, 1,750 points; Base Section 1, 1,750; Base Section 6, 1,750; Advance Section 1, 1,250, Intermediate Section 2, 1,000; Advance Section 2, 750; Base Section 7, 250; and Base Section 4, 0.

3RD ARMY CORPS PLANS ATHLETIC MEET ON MAY 30

A great athletic tournament is being planned by the Third Army Corps, which consists of the 1st and 2nd Divisions and Corps Troops, now holding the bridgehead across the Rhine. It will probably be held at Neuwied, corps headquarters, on May 30.

Army officials who are planning the meet with the co-operation of the Y.M.C.A. propose to make aquatic sports one of the features of the program. The Rhine river flows broad and comparatively placid at Neuwied, and if the swimming events are held indoors there is an excellent swimming tank in that city.

The 2nd Division is enlarging its athletic grounds in order that its athletes may perfect themselves before the contests. Its athletic fields range from a playground, beautifully set on the bank of the Rhine on the river promenade at Neuwied, to a parade ground, where Yanks now play baseball on the top of Ehrenbreitstein, the fortified stronghold overlooking Coblenz.

The 1st Division has an excellent track and field at Montabaur, divisional headquarters.

ARMY TENNIS STARS BEATEN BY FRENCH ON INDOOR COURTS

When the A.E.F. racquet wielders cross the ocean they predict the court game will receive a big boost toward becoming one of the major sports in the States. One of the remarkable features of the A.E.F.'s springtime stay in France has been the large number of adherents to the "love forty" sport and the doughboy was a familiar sight at the Tennis Club de Paris indoor tennis championship.

Gobert and Laurentz, the French players, beat Captain Watson Washburn and Lieut. Dean Mathey, of the U.S. Army, in the final round of the doubles, 6—4, 9—11, 9—7, 3—6, and 6—3. The matches were the keenest seen upon the indoor courts this season.

Capt. Washburn was also entered in the singles but lost in the third round to Brugnon, a demobilized French officer. Other American players who fought in the singles and passed safely through their first round only to be eliminated later were Arthur Sweetzer, formerly of Harvard, a demobilized officer, Lieut. N. C. Stevens of Morristown, N.J.; and Lieut. Harry C. Breck, of Washington, D.C.

THIRD ARMY HORSE RACES AT COBLENZ PROVE INTERESTING

Horse races held in connection with the Third Army athletic carnival at Coblenz last week proved interesting and exciting. The first, a half-mile race, was won by Captain Stanyforth, 17th Lancers, British Army.

Wagoner Green, 1st Division, won the half-mile race for enlisted men, while Corporal Doyle, 302nd Remount Station, took the enlisted men's steeplechase. Lieut. J. Potter, Remount Service, won the pony race for officers, and the officers' steeplechase was captured by Lieut. J. H. Lucas, 1st Division. Major General Dickman presented the prizes to the winners.

PLAN A.E.F. MOTOR SHOW

A great A.E.F. automobile show is being considered by Army officials. Tours is one of the places suggested for the competition.

FAST RING WORK FEATURES ARMY BOXING FEATURES

Big "Bob" Martin Springs Suprise by Defeating Fay Kayser

PATTERSON BEATS GRAHAM

Colored Star of S.O.S. Is Awarded Decision in Nip-and-Tuck Lightweight Battle

Ten thousand olive drab ring fans saw the windup of the A.E.F. boxing and wrestling championship tournament at the Cirque de Paris, in Paris, Saturday night—under the same roof where some of the greatest bouts of France were held before the war. A battery of moving picture machines was centered on the brilliantly illuminated ring while a band stirred the restless crowd to rollicking songs and cheers.

The arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and his staff was the signal for a wild ovation. Other notables, including Prince Leopold, of Belgium; General Pollot, of the French Army, Admirals Fiske and Benson, and Count Doulnemont, occupied adjoining boxes.

The feature fight of the night was in the lightweight class between Cpl. Leo Patterson, the well known colored scrapper from Joplin, Missouri, and "Bushy" Graham, another cracker-jack lightweight, both representing the S.O.S. Patterson won the bout on points after a terrific battle but he failed to display his usual cleverness and there were many in the audience who disagreed with the judges' decision.

Graham Takes Punishment

When Graham left the ring following the bout he was loudly cheered. The tenth round found him badly battered, his face splattered with blood, a lacerated eye, cut lip, and bleeding nose, but throughout the struggle he exhibited the same rugged aggressiveness and stamina that have won him a host of friends in the A.E.F. The colored man finished in better shape, although he quit the engagement with a split lip, the result of one of Graham's smashing blows in the opening round.

Graham had his opponent under cover most of the time but the colored man put strength behind his blows and when he landed the blows counted. The white man was the faster of the two, but Patterson took advantage of every opening to place his blows. In the fifth round Graham had the colored man going. Both men played to the stomach heavily.

It took 13 rounds to decide the welterweight championship between Pvt. Billy Kleck, of Le Mans, and Pvt. Johnny Summers, of the S.O.S., with the house calling for a knock-out. At the end of the three extra rounds the referee awarded decision to Kleck, which brought another outburst from the gallery.

Both men looked good enough for more at the finish, but Kleck had driven his man about the ring in the last furious offensive and took the referee's decision after sandwiching in a rapid series of jabs and hooks that kept Summers fighting from cover. The first ten rounds were as near even trades as any battle in the ropes could be.

Fans Cheer Summers' Challenge

No man who reached the finals fought his way there through as many battles as Johnny Summers, and his supporters went wild when he entered the ring later in the evening to make a public challenge for a ten or twenty round finish fray with the new welterweight champion.

Big Bob Martin, Le Mans area, uncorked the surprise of the evening when he scored a victory in the heavyweight class over Fay Kayser, Second Army. Martin had not been in action in the tournament on account of his lucky byes, and his cool, easy pose in the ring was new to many of the fans who followed the violent jabs in his match with Kayser with delight. Kayser danced excellently for his run-ins, but he found a long hard arm waiting him.

The only near knockout was counted to nine over Pvt. George Schreiber, First Army, after Pvt. Babe Asher, Second Army, had delivered a clever left hook to the jaw in the bantamweight class.

Tunney Beats Jamison

Pvt. Gene Tunney, 11th Marines, representing the S.O.S., won over Wagoner Ted Jamison, Third Army, in the light-heavyweight class. The Marine featured the last few rounds with a series of uppercuts to Jamison's chin. The Third Army pugilist proved clever with his blows but exhibited poor foot work.

In the middleweight class, Pvt. Jackie Clarke, Second Army, had Pvt. Riz Walters, First Army, on his list from the start. Repeatedly the Second Army man landed right and left jabs to the chin, putting Riz in a dugout crouch, and each time he came up for air Clarke sent him back with another punch. In the eighth the referee pulled Walters from the ring and awarded the match to Clarke.

Cpl. John Fundy, First Army, who won the A.E.F. featherweight title by default when Pvt. Tommy Gherity left with his organization for the States, won an exhibition six-round bout with Gaby Flamin, a game little Frenchman.

Sgt. Cal Farley, Third Army middleweight wrestler, whose injury kept him from meeting Pvt. Walter O'Connor in the mat finals last week, pinned the latter's shoulders down in 29 minutes and 25 seconds, when the Second Army man yielded the championship.

O'Connor's refusal to accept the title by default and his sportsmanship throughout won the admiration of A.E.F. officials and fans.

BEST SWIMMERS IN 3RD ARMY COMPETE IN NEUWIED MEET

The pick of the Third Army swimmers participated in a swimming meet at Neuwied last week. Every division and corps was represented and, in addition to the usual standard races, a number of novelty events were on the program.

Corporal Spangler, Seventh Corps, won the 40-meter free-style race, in which second and third places were taken by Douglas, Third Corps, and Knight, 4th Division.

Douglas, Third Corps, captured first place in the diving contest, one of the most interesting events in the meet. Rommell, Third Corps, was second.

The Summary

40 Meters, Free Style—Won by Spangler, Seventh Corps; Douglas, Third Corps, second; Knight, 4th Division, third. Time, 24 seconds.

100 Meters—Won by J. McFarren, 2nd Division; R. Lang, 2nd Division, second. Time, 1 minute 19 seconds.

200 Meters—Won by Hanley, 2nd Division; Wilson, Fourth Corps, second. Time, 3 minutes 58 1-5 seconds.

40 Meters, Back Stroke—Won by J. McFarren, 2nd Division; H. Roe, 3rd Division, second. Time, 36 2-5 seconds.

Diving—Won by Douglas, Third Corps; Rommell, Third Corps, second; Wilson, Fourth Corps, third.

THE AMERICAN OARSMEN

In the big picture the men, left to right, are Lieut. H. S. Brooks, 55th Service Co., stroke; Capt. Henry B. Cabot, Jr., 318th F.A., No. 7; Capt. Royal Pullen, 28th Engrs., No. 6; Lieut. J. Amory Jeffries, 235th Inf., No. 5; Capt. James Brinkerhoff, 21st F.A., No. 4; Lieut. J. Howard McHenry, Hq., 6th F.A. Brigade, No. 3; Pvt. Royal Bird, 2nth Engrs., No. 2; Lieut. Collis J. Coe, 304th F.A., bow, and, crouching, Lieut. Guy H. Gale, 166th Aero Squadron. In the smaller picture the crew is seen in action.

QUAKER CITY COURT CHAMPS CHALLENGE TOURS QUINTETTE

Athletes who by reason of their long stay abroad have felt that America had forgotten them and that while serving with the A.E.F. in Europe they were marked as "missing" on the sport ledgers in the United States, should snap out of their trance. The eyes of American sporting men are strained this way and every bit of gossip about A.E.F. sport doings is read by them with interest.

No better illustration of this fact could be offered than the news that in less than a week after it had won the basketball championship of the A.E.F., the Tours team received a challenge from Jimmy Coffey, manager of the St. Columbia quintette of Philadelphia, for a game or series of games in the Quaker City when the Tours champions return to the land of bathtubs and pies.

For the past two years the St. Columbia five has annexed the court title of Philadelphia and its manager shows he is on the job by challenging the A.E.F. winners, all of the players of which team are already well known to Philly fans.

RAILWAY TROOPS ORGANIZE FAST BASEBALL NINE

19th Grand Division Team Cleaning Up on Nevers Diamond

Railway troops of the 19th Grand Division, Transportation Corps, at Camp Stephenson Nevers, have organized a baseball team which threatens to win its way to the A.E.F. finals and carry off diamond honors.

The team is leading the race in the Nevers league for the Inter-section championship by a large margin, having won five games and lost none. This month the team will hook up with representative nines from other sections of the Intermediate Section, S.O.S., for the right to play in the S.O.S. title series.

Two of the club's most recent victories were scored at the expense of the Motor Transportation Corps at Verneuil, by scores of 8 to 2 and 5 to 4, the fast work of the Engineers infield and the timely hitting of the team as a whole, being the outstanding features.

Box scores of the two games follow.

First Game

TRANS. CORPS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Cowan, lf	3	2	1	1	0	0
McShane, 3b	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
McIntosh, ss	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	0	0
Maloney, cf	[illegible]	1	1	1	0	1
Kloth, lf	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	0	1
Knuvetson, 1b	2	[illegible]	1	11	0	[illegible]
Morgan, 2b	[illegible]	0	1	[illegible]	5	0
Gaver, c	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
Reed, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	4	0
	27	8	8	27	13	1

M.T.C.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dittrich, ss	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Haskins, cf	4	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
Stockdale, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	0
Rawlings, lf	[illegible]	0	0	1	0	0
Ebert, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	1
Fairgrieve, 3b	[illegible]	0	0	0	2	0
Munch, c	4	1	2	1	2	1
Wycoff, rf	[illegible]	0	0	1	0	0
Stewart, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heskins, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
	32	2	6	24	17	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
T.C.	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	x	8	8	1
M.T.C.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	3

Three Base Hit: Ebert. Two Base Hit: Cowan. Left on Bases: 19th Grand Division, 5; M.R.S. (Verneuil), 8. Double Plays: Ebert (unassisted), Heskins to Munch to Stockdale. Struck Out: By Reed, 7; by Heskins, 2. Base on Balls: Off Heskins, 7; off Reed, 1. Hit by Pitched Ball: By Stewart, 1; Knuveton. Wild Pitches: Stewart, 1. Passed Ball: Munch. Umpires: Capt. Haskins and Lieut. Williams. Scorers: Ment. Hearons.

Second Game

TRANS. CORPS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Cowan, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
McShane, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1
Mohrman, ss	4	0	0	4	2	0
Kloth, lf	5	[illegible]	2	2	0	0
Knuveton, 1b	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	9	1	2
Knight, cf	2	[illegible]	1	0	1	0
Morgan, 2b	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	1	1
Gaver, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	10	2	0
Maloney, p	2	1	0	0	1	1
Reed, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	2	1
	32	5	6	30	14	6

M.T.C.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Haskins, lf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Ebert, 2b	5	0	0	3	2	0
Munch, c	4	1	1	9	4	0
Rawlings, cf	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	0	0
Stockdale, 1b	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	10	0	0
Fairgrieve, ss	2	0	[illegible]	5	1	0
Slacker, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2
Wycoff, rf	1	0	1	0	0	0
*Crawford	2	0	0	3	0	0
Faucett, p	3	0	2	0	5	0
Springer, p	1	0	0	0	0	1
†Stoltz	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Heckle	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38	4	11	30	13	3

*Batted for Wycoff in the 4th.
†Batted for Slacker in the 10th.
‡Batted for Crawford in the 10th.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
T.C.	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1—5		6	6
M.T.C.	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—4		11	3

Earned Runs: 19th Grand Division, 3; M.T.C., 1. Three Base Hits: Kloth. Two Base Hits: Faucett. Sacrifice Hits: Knuveton, 2; Knight, 2; Morgan, 1; Munch, Rawlings, Fairgrieve 2. Double Plays: Faucett to Ebert to Stockdale. Struck Out: By Faucett, 8; by Maloney, 2; by Reed, 8. Base on Balls: Off Faucett, 5; off Maloney, 2; of Reed, 3. Hit by Pitched Ball: By Maloney, 2; by Faucett, 2. Wild Pitch: Reed. Left on Bases: 19 Grand Division, 9; M.R.S., 11. Umpire—Lieut. Williams and Lieut. Buchanan.

FRENCH HORSE SHOW

French military authorities are arranging a big horse show to be held at Wiesbaden, near Mainz, Germany, the French bridgehead city, on May 11.

THREE DAY S.O.S. TRACK AND FIELD MEETING WILL OPEN AT LE MANS TODAY

The S.O.S. track and field championship meet opens at Le Mans today with more than 600 athletes entered from the different sections. The meet will occupy three days, with many former Olympic, national and collegiate stars patlcipating.

All of the teams arrived yesterday, and are quartered in a hospital building and in barracks close to the field. A special training table has been provided by the welfare organizations. Visitors from points other than the city of Le Mans on a leave status, may live anywhere. Many section commanders have granted wholesale leaves so some of the teams will have a big following of rooters.

Trial heats are on the program this morning and will continue throughout the day, while tomorrow the semi-finals will be run off, followed on Sunday in the finals. Some fast time is expected in the finals, for most of the sections have had men in training at Paris and Nice for the past two months, and these athletes are in excellent condition. In addition, meets have been run off in all of the sections within the past two weeks, so that hundreds of men are fit and ready for the battle.

The track is in good condition, a company of Engineers having been busy on it for two weeks, adding finishing touches and getting everything in shape for the championships.

There will be 18 men entered in each single event and 54 in the relays and they will draw for place. The section winning the most points will be declared the winner, while the winners and runners-up in the different events will go to the A.E.F. meet in June and have a chance to make the United States team for the Inter-Allied games.

Some of the S.O.S. athletes who should perform well and who have been in training for the meet are:

Maj. H. E. Johnson, Intermediate Section; Capt. C. B. Smith, Intermediate Section; Lt. Alma H. Richards, Base 5; Lt. R. L. Byrd, Base 5; Lt. William McCormack, Base 5; Lt. James Duncan, Base 3; Lt. F. L. Maker, Intermediate Section; Lt. W. C. Maxfield, Intermediate Section; Lt. S. B. Elliott, Base 5; Lt. F. J. Renick, Intermediate Section; Lt. H. Prem, Intermediate Section; Lt. H. T. Worthington, Intermediate Section; Lt. R. L. Foster, Intermediate Section; Sgt. W. F. Sissons, Section 2; Sgt. H. P. Drew, Base 1; Sgt. H. V. Cotton, Advance Section; Sgt. Morton Crehore, Base 7; Corp. F. W. Faller, Advance Section; Cook F. T. Zuna, Advance Section; Pvt. Joe Misback, Intermediate Section; Pvt. D. A. McVicker, Intermediate Section; Corp. S. W. Wells, Base 7; Sgt. M. L. Shields, Intermediate Section; Corp. H. J. Harper, Base 7; Pvt. Patrick Ryan, Advance Section; Corp. S. H. Thompson, Advance Section; Wagoner Alvan Lang, Intermediate Section; and Mechanic Charles Batholomew, Intermediate Section.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OFFER ONE THOUSAND FRANCS FOR WINNERS IN A.E.F. BASEBALL PUZZLE CONTEST

In order to stimulate interest in baseball throughout the A.E.F. and spread a knowledge of the rules governing the national pastime, the Knights of Columbus have offered 1,000 francs as prizes for a baseball puzzle contest. There will be ten puzzlis in all, published from week to week in THE STARS AND STRIPES, the first one in this issue.

The puzzles have been worked out by Knights of Columbus Secretary Bill Friel, former major league ball player, manager and umpire.

Readers of THE STARS AND STRIPES who desire to take part in the contest should obtain their copy of the paper at the earliest possible moment, work out what they think is the answer, and then mail it with their name, rank, organization and A.P.O. number to Bill Friel, Knights of Columbus Headquarters, Paris. The letters will be numbered by the Knights of Columbus in the order in which they arrive and turned over to the puzzle committee, composed of Bill Friel, Bill Coughlin, former captain and third baseman of the famous Detroit Tigers, and Pete Noonan, formerly backstop for the St. Louis Nationals, who will decide the winners.

To the first member of the A.E.F., regardless of rank, who sends in the correct answer, the Knights of Columbus will forward a check for 30 francs. The second correct answer to be received, or nearest correct answer, will bring a check for 20 francs. Five prizes of ten francs each will be awarded for the next five best answers.

The correct answer to the baseball problem of this week, and the names of the winners, with a new problem, will be published in THE STARS AND STRIPES next week. This competition is not open to members of THE STARS AND STRIPES staff.

In a game between Chicago and New York, the score stood 4 to 3 in favor of Chicago when New York went to bat in their last half of the ninth inning. The first batter struck out, the second reached first on a foul fly that was caught by the first baseman, the third drew a base on balls. The fourth batter was retired on a short fly to left field, the fifth beat out an infield hit, and the sixth hit a grounder to deep short which was fielded clean by the shortstop, who tagged out the runner who was passing him on his way to third base. Which team won the game and how were the plays made?

MADDEN AND HIGGINS SHINE AT COBLENZ

Divide Honors in Third Army Track and Field Championships

The 3rd Division scored a striking victory over all competitors in the Third Army track and field championships held at Coblenz, defeating the 89th Division, the runner-up, by 11 points.

Madden won first place in the 220 yard dash and the hop, step and jump, while Higgins took first place in the discus and javelin throws.

Scores made by the various teams were as follows:

Third Division, 78; 89th Division, 67; Third Army Headquarters Troops, 33; 5th Division, 26¾; 2nd Division, 26; 1st Division, 24; 90th Division, 22; Fourth Corps, 5½; Third Corps, 2½; and Seventh Corps, 1.

The Summary

120-Yard Hurdles—Warren, 2nd Div.; Field, 3rd Div. James 3rd Div.; Crawford, 89th Div. Time, 17 2-5 seconds.

440-Yard Dash—Hamlin, 3rd Div.; Dilerson, 3rd Army; Grace, Fourth Corps; Jackson, 3rd Div. Time, 55 1-5 seconds.

100-Yard Dash—Nelson, 89th Div.; Madden, 3rd Div.; O'Brien, 3rd Army; Lee, 89th Div. Time 10 1-5 seconds.

220-Yard Hurdles—Fields, 3rd Div.; Wilder, 89th Div.; Stander, 5th Div.; Eastman, 3rd Div. Time, 29 seconds.

Half-Mile Run—Campbell, 3rd Div.; McKensie, 89th Div.; Pettigrew, 90th Div.; Douglas, 2nd Div. Time, 206 1-5 seconds.

220-Yard Dash—Madden, 3rd Div.; Nelson, 89th Div.; O'Brien, 3rd Army; Lee, 90th Div. Time, 24 2-5 seconds.

Mile Relay—Won by 5th Div.; 2nd Div., 2; 1st Div., 3. Time, 3min. 53 3-5 seconds.

Mile Run—Mellor, 90th Div.; Redfern, 3rd Div.; Duncan, 89th Div.; Causey, 3rd Div. Time, 447 2-5 seconds.

Half-Mile Relay—Won by 3rd Div.; 89th Div., 2; 2nd Div., 3. Time 1 minute 40 1-5 seconds.

Standing Broad Jump—Humphrey, 1st Div.; Martin, 90th Div.; Schissler, 1st Div.; Smalley, Seventh Corps. Distance, 9ft. 10½in.

Discus Throw—Higgins, Third Army; Ward, 89th Div.; Bowman, First Army; McCurn, Third Army. Distance, 136ft. 3in.

Pole Vault—Patten, 3rd Div.; Alloway, 2nd Div.; and tied for third place, Holman, 5th Div., Bazort, Third Corps, Matthewson, 4th Div., and Hillis, 4th Div. Height, 10ft. 6in.

Hop, Step, Jump—Madden, 3rd Div.; Henry, 1st Div.; Cox, Third Army Corps; Hibke, 90th Div. Distance, 43ft. 6¾in.

Shot Put—McCurn, Third Army; Higgins, Third Army; Ward, 89th Div.; Sayre, 1st Div. Distance, 42ft. 11¼in.

Tug of War—Won by 89th Div.; 5th Div., 2; 3rd Div., 3; Fourth Corps, 4.

Running High Jump—Davis, 89th Div.; Osborn, Third Army; Warren, 2nd Div.; Garner 90th Div. Height, 5ft. 9in.

Javelin Throw—Higgins, Third Army; McCurn, 3rd Div.; Crawford, 3rd Div.; Ward, 89th Div. Distance, 178ft. 6½in.

Broad Jump—Henry, 1st Div.; Madden, 3rd Div.; Woodruff, 89th Div.; Vermillion, 2nd Div. Distance, 21ft. 6in.

TOULOUSE ATHLETES CAPTURE BIG MEET

Barron Gets Three Firsts and One Second on Bordeaux Track

Harold Barron, of the University of Toulouse, and a well-known sprinter in the States, carried off the honors in the Base Section 2 track and field championships at Bordeaux. Barron easily won the 220 yard dash, the 220 low hurdles and the 120 high hurdles, and took second place in the running broad jump.

Barron will be remembered by followers of track sports as the winner of the St. Louis junior and senior low hurdles in 1917 and winner of the New York indoor senior hurdles the following year.

W. R. Shank of St. Sulpice university, a former long distance runner of Ohio university, captured the one-mile run, and Campbell of the University of Toulouse flashed home a winner in the 100-yard dash. Several years ago Campbell was the all-around high school track champion of Oklahoma and later distinguished himself at the University of Kansas.

The University of Toulouse won the meet. The Knights of Columbus gave the winners cups, while the Y.M.C.A. presented them with handsome wrist watches.

The Summary

100-Yard Dash—C. E. Campbell, Toulouse, first; Kelly, Toulouse, second; Butler, Bassens, third. Time, 10 4-5 seconds.

220-Yard Dash—Barron, Toulouse, first; Englo, St. Sulpice, second; Kelly, Toulouse, third. Time, 25 seconds.

440-Yard Dash—Butler, Bassens, first; Crosby, Toulouse, second; Shank, Toulouse, third. Time, 2 minutes 26 2-5 seconds.

One-Mile Run—Shank, St. Sulpice, first; Rogers, Bassens, second. Time, 5 minutes 14 seconds.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Barron, Toulouse, first; Kirkland, St. Sulpice, second. Time, 17 3-5 seconds.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Barron, Toulouse, first; Kirkland, St. Sulpice, second. Time, 30 seconds.

Standing Broad Jump—Wenzel, St. Sulpice, first; Stivers, St. Sulpice, second. Distance, 10 feet 3-4 inches.

Running Broad Jump—Campbell, Toulouse, first; Barron, Toulouse, second. Distance, 19 feet 1-4 inches.

Shot-Put—Deverleux, Bordeaux, first; Butler, Bassens, second. Distance, 43 1-4 feet.

Hop, Step and Jump—Swendherd, Toulouse, first; Campbell, Toulouse, second. Distance, 38 3-5 feet.

GOWDY SIGNS CONTRACT

Hank Gowdy, the first major league baseball player to enlist in the U. S. Army following the declaration of war, returned to America on the Leviathan, and has signed a new contract with the Braves.

NEW ZEALAND EIGHT WINS INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE

YANKS TO HAVE THEIR OWN BIG LEAGUE CIRCUIT

Eight Clubs From Rhine and S.O.S. to Play for A.E.F.

SEASON OPENS ON JUNE 8

Schedule Calls for Twenty-One Games for Each Team—Four Each Week

A "big league" which bids fair to rival major baseball organizations in America is in the process of organization. It will be composed of members of the A.E.F.; will have eight teams, and will play a schedule of 21 games, while the teams will travel from place to place like professional clubs. There will be no hold-outs, or $22,500 stars in the new circuit but anybody from a buck private to a commanding general who can demonstrate his ability to play baseball is eligible.

The official's hope to put out a brand of baseball that will set every doughboy from Bordeaux to Archangel talking. There will be official umpires, scorers and newspaper reporters, in fact, the whole works with the exception of the Pullmans, their places being taken by autos.

Maj. Robert F. Hyatt, formerly of the first Army, is to be the Ban Johnson of this A.E.F. league, which is to be composed of three teams from the Army of Occupation, two teams from the S.O.S., and one each from G.H.Q., Le Mans and Paris. He will be assisted by a corps of ex-league players, some of whom are now connected with welfare organizations. These men will act as umpires, and two will be sent on the road as scouts, with a view of securing material for an all-A.E.F. team. The latter will be apart from the league project and at the finish of the season, there may be a "world's series" between the league champions and the all-star aggregation.

An official bulletin has been issued setting forth rules for the formation of the league. At the present time elimination series are being conducted for each of the various A.E.F. athletic areas with a view to the selection of championship teams as follows: G.H.Q. area, 1 team; Third Army, 3 teams; S.O.S., 2 teams; Le Mans district, 1 team; District of Paris, 1 team.

These contests must be finished by the first week in June as the big league will open its season June 8 when league games will be played at least four times a week or oftener.

Star teams may be chosen from divisions and similar units in the S.O.S., but may not be picked from the larger units.

In the schedule each team will play a series of three games with each other team in the league. The athletic officer of the home team will arrange for the billeting and rationing of the visiting team.

G.H.Q. Baseball Bulletin

All protests must be forwarded to the Chief Athletic Officer, A.E.F., G-5, G.H.Q., and his decision will be final.

Uniforms will be provided the teams and each club in the league will have a roster about the size of a regular major league baseball club.

HUGE CARNIVAL OF THIRD ARMY YANKS VIEWED BY 100,000

Continued from page 2

Hdqrs.; third, Lieut. Col. Carlisle, 19th F.A., 5th Division; fourth, Lieut. Col. West, Third Army Hdqrs.

Class VI.—Cavalry horses—First, Hdqrs. Troop, Third Army; second, F.R.S. 302; third, Troop A, 2nd Cavalry; fourth, F.R.S. 314.

Class VII.—Pack mules—First, 314th Engrs., 89th Division; second, 1st Engrs., 1st Division; third, 7th Engrs., 5th Division.

Class VIII.—Escort, wagons, mule drawn—First, 356th Inf., 89th Division; second, 2nd Bn., 58th Inf., Third Army Hdqrs.; third, Supply Co., 7th Inf., 3rd Division; fourth, F.R.S., 302, Third Corps.

Class IX.—Four-horse escort wagon—First, F.R.S., 306th, Fourth Corps; second, Hdqrs. Troop, 33rd Division; third, 130th Inf., 33rd Division.

Class X.—Artillery carriages—First, Bat. C, 12th F.A., 2nd Division; second, 343rd F.A., 90th Division; third, Bat. B, 7th F.A., 1st Division.

Class XI.—Animal drawn machine gun carts—First, Co. C, 342nd M.G. Bn., 89th Division; second, M.G. Co., 380th Inf., 90th Division; third, 342nd M.G. Bn., 89th Division; fourth, Co. A, 6th M.G. Bn., 2nd Division.

Class XII.—M.G. or 37mm. carts—First 354th Inf., 89th Division; second, M.G. Co., 360th Inf., 90th Division; third, 18th Inf., 1st Division; fourth, Hdqrs. Co., 360th Inf., 90th Division.

Class XIII.—Water carts, drawn by one horse—First, 7th Inf. Supply Co., 3rd Division; second, Hdqrs. Troops, 33rd Division; third, Hdqrs. Troops, 33rd Division; fourth, Supply Co., 33rd Inf., 2nd Division.

Class XIV.—Water carts, one mule—First, 16th Inf., 1st Division; second, 356th Inf., 89th Division.

Class XV.—Medical carts—First, M.G. Co., 6th Marines, 2nd Division; second, 12th F.A., 2nd Division; third, 1st Bn., 10th F.A., Third Army Hdqrs.

Class XVI—Ration carts—First, 5th Pioneer Inf.; second, Hdqrs. Troop, 33rd Division; third, 11th Inf., 5th Division; fourth, Supply Co., 7th Inf., 3rd Division.

Class XVII.—Field signal wire carts—First, 108th Field Signal Bn., 33rd Division; second, Co. B, 5th Field Signal Bn., 3rd Division; third, 108th Field Signal Bn., 33rd Division.

Class XVIII.—Special vehicles—First, Hdqrs. Troop, 33rd Division; second, Hdqrs. Co., 122nd F.A., 33rd Division; third, 19th F.A., 5th Division.

Class XIX.—Championship harness class—Champion, 354th Inf., 89th Division; reserved champion, M.G. Co., 6th Marines, 2nd Division.

Class XX.—Championship harness class—Champion, Bat. C, 12th F.A., 2nd Division; reserved champion, 354th Inf., 89th Division.

Class XXI.—Jumping competition—First Lieut. R. B. Jackson, Remount; second, Maj. F. B. Dearing, Am. Tr., 3rd Division; third, Capt. J. J. Waters, 5th F.A., 2nd Division; fourth, Lieut. Col. J. J. Waterman, 76th F.A., 3rd Division.

Class XXII.—Jumping competition (enlisted men), three and one-half feet—First F.R. Sqdn. 303, Third Army Hdqrs.; second, 12th F.A., 2nd Division; third, Hdqrs. Troop, 90th Division.

Class XXIII.—Officers Jumping—First, Lieut. Col. Carlysle, 19th F.A., 5th Division; second, Lieutenant Ireland, 15th Hussars, British Army; third, Lieutenant Downing, Hdqrs. Troop, 2nd Division; fourth, Col. F. A. Ruggles, 7th F.A., 1st Division.

Class XXIV.—Open jumping competition (officers), four feet—First, Capt. Eckstein, 17th Lancers, British Army; third, Lieut. Bourgeois, French Army.

Class XXVI.—Jumping competition; pairs of jumpers—First, Cpl. York and Wagoner Green, Hdqrs. Troop, 1st Division; second, Maj. F. B. Doering, Am. Tr., 3rd Division, and Lieut. G. Blackiston, 3rd F.A. Brig. Hdqrs. 3rd Division; third, Sgt. W. P. Morris and Sgt. B. C. Childers, 2nd Division.

Class XXVII.—Championship jumping class—Champion, Lieut. Col. W. W. West, Jr., Third Army Remount; reserved champion, Capt. Staneyforth, 17th Lancers, British Army.

Class XXVIII.—Riding Competition (Third Army school of equitation students)—First, Capt. Seaman; second, Lieut. Charters; third, Maj. Grant.

Class XXIX.—Machine gun squad—First Co. A, M.G. Bn., 6th Marines, 2nd Division; second, 8th M.G. Bn., 3rd Division; third, 14th M.G. Bn., 5th Division.

Class XXX.—Packing; one mule and two packers—First Co. C, 6th Engrs., 3rd Division; second, 1st Am. Tr., 1st Division; third, Co. C, 6th Engineers, 3rd Division.

Class XXXI.—75mm. gun—First, Bat. F, 343rd F.A., 90th Division; second, Bat. F, 6th F.A., 1st Division; third, 122nd F.A., 33rd Division.

Class XXXII.—Go and come race—First Hdqrs. Troop, 1st Division; second, 360th Inf., 90th Division; third, 300th F.R.S., Fourth Corps.

Class XXXIII.—Slow mule race—First, 16th Inf., 1st Division.

Class XXXIV.—Driving competition—First, 2nd Engrs., 2nd Division; second, 59th Inf., 4th Division; third, Hdqrs. Troop, 90th Division.

Class XXXV.—Rescue race—First Hdqrs. Co., 360th Inf., 90th Division; second, Troop K, 3rd Cavalry; Third Corps; third, 1st Bn., 10th F.A., Third Army Hdqrs.

The Inter-Allied Games Committee hopes that the Auteuil track, situated on the outskirts of Paris, will be available for part of the horse riding competition, so that the 3,500-meter steeplechase may be run over this famous course.

Defeats American Crew by Nose in Exciting Seine Contest

FRENCH LAND THIRD PLACE

Yankee Oarsmen Make Great Spurt at Finish, but Fail to Overcome Lead of Anzacs

In the last spurt of a bitterly fought race, magnificently contested over every yard of the mile and a half course, from the Pont Royal to the Pont d'Iena, New Zealand's crew nosed ahead of the American eight and won by a scant quarter length in the International Regatta on the Seine in Paris, Sunday afternoon. France and Newfoundland, also participating in the final heat, had a close dispute for third place, the honor going to the tricolor.

A pelting rain, with a strong southwest wind that kicked up a nasty chop in the rapid current, and aggravating delays at the starting point, tried the patience and endurance of the oarsmen to the utmost. Steamers plowed up and down the river early in the afternoon oblivious to entreaties from the shore to give the crews a chance. Newfoundland was forced out of her course in the first heat by a tug with a string of barges and took the wash from an excursion steamer filled with her own supporters. Steamers and barges passing merrily through the arches of Pont Royal snapped up and made off with the ropes that held crews even at the starting point and one of these ropes lassoed one man of the French four-oared crews into the river. All boats shipped considerable water and the seething river at Pont Royal badly strained two boats.

But these interruptions, which delayed the final heat for nearly an hour, did not detract from the stubborn contest between New Zealand and America. Continental experts pronounce it one of the prettiest races in the history of international rowing. Sunshine early in the afternoon brought out thousands of spectators on the bridges and quais, and the later rain and hour's delay did not prevent most of the crowd from seeing the last heat.

France Wins First Heat

In the first heat of the international race, France and Newfoundland got off together with the pistol, Portugal's light crew being outclassed at the start. The two leaders had a pretty race until France forged ahead at the bend in the river and Newfoundland was forced out of her course by an up-bound tug. France, pulling with a long, smooth English stroke, crossed the line a length ahead, but the husky Caribous kept up their slashing fisherman's stroke to the end.

In the second heat, New Zealand went ahead at the outset. Starting over on the left bank and being forced nearer the bank by a sight-seeing steamer which floated down stream just before the start, the American crew did not get really started for a hundred yards. New Zealand maintained her length's lead to the finish, with Alsace-Lorraine trailing the procession.

Between preliminaries and finals of the international race, picturesquely clad French rowing clubs and brawny sailors from Cherbourg, Brest and Rochefort raced over the course.

The final heat was a thrilling spectacle from start to finish. From left to right the stations at Pont Royal were America, New Zealand, Newfoundland and France. All the eights got off together. For a short distance, honors were even. Then America and New Zealand forged ahead, and the race developd into duels for first and third places.

Nip and Tuck Contest

First New Zealand, then America shot ahead for a short lead, but at no time was there a difference of over half a length. Both crews rowed like machines. The Americans reached for every inch of water with a long, swinging stroke and a powerful leg drive that almost forced the bow out of water. New Zealand, rowing a shorter stroke with a quick recovery, shot the boat along at an even speed.

The lead see-sawed until the Pont de l'Alma when both boats were even. At the Passerelle, 300 meters from the finish, New Zealand was about a foot ahead. Then the Americans shot up their stroke for the sprint, each man reaching to the utmost. They caught up and pushed on a yard. New Zealand took up the challenge. It was a case of which had the last ounce of reserve strength. Weight told. Although the boats were even again when they passed the official stand, a few seconds later New Zealand pushed over the line a quarter of a length to the good. France, with a length of open water from the American boat, led Newfoundland by about a length.

At the gun from the French submarine chaser at the finish line, the Americans dropped on their oars, exhausted. Two were lifted out of the boat, and only five were in shape to go before General Pershing, who complimented them on their plucky race. The New Zealanders finished in better shape and paddled under the Pont d'Iena, where they posed for the movies.

The races were run under the auspices of the Rowing Club du France, with the assistance of the Federation Française des Societes d'Aviron, the Union des Societes d'Aviron de la Region Parisienne, and the Knights of Columbus.

RAY READY TO MEET ALL ROPE THROWERS IN PARIS CONTET

Cpl. Jack Ray, champion rope thrower of the world, is now in Paris and is anxious to defend his title against all comers. Challenges should be addressed to him care of the Sporting Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES immediately. Ray promises to do his "darndest" to obtain permission to stage the competition in Paris.

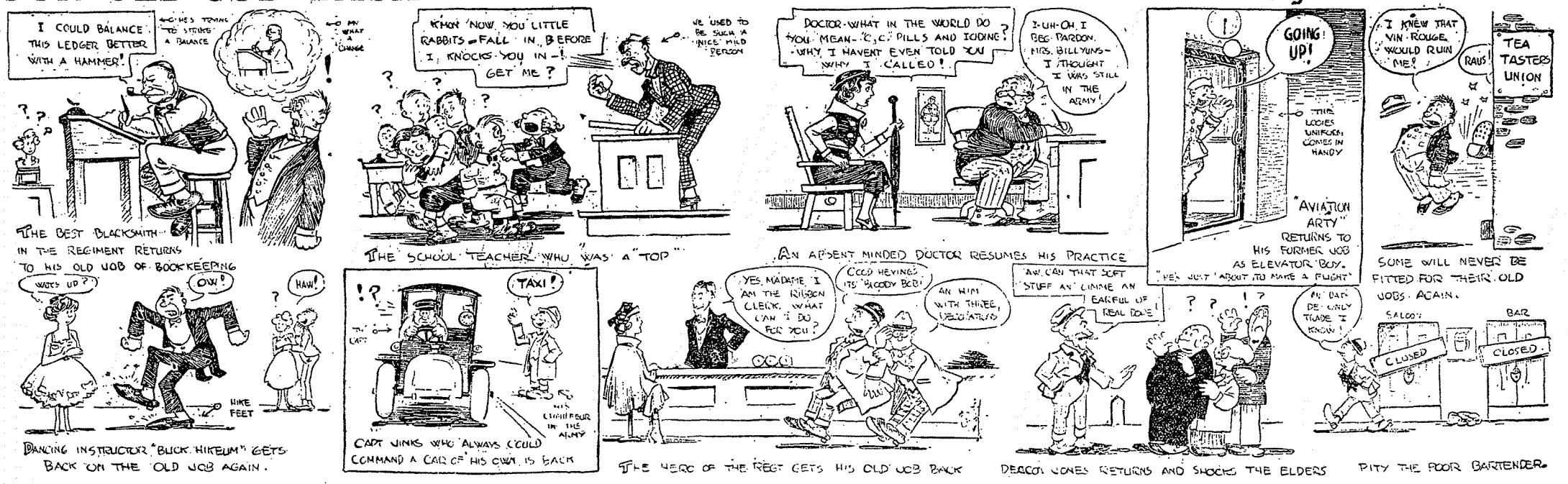
Ray, whose western cognomen is "Montana Jack," was for a number of years attached to the "101 Ranch" and he traveled extensively with the wild west show. When the war broke out in Europe in 1914 he was at Essen, Germany, doing roping stunts with the show in company with a number of Indians. He lost no time in getting back to the United States where he had been in every leading roping contest in recent years. His list is 18 victories and one defeat. In July, 1916, he won the championship of the world in rope throwing.

Two of his stunts are the "Salome Dance," in which he spins three ropes at the same time while standing in the center of the whirling lariats and roping tricks with his teeth that the average roper does with his hands.

SUNDAY BASEBALL LEGAL

Governor Smith, of New York State, has signed the bill legalizing Sunday baseball and moving pictures, providing consent is given by the local authorities. The bill also removes the prohibition against Sunday fishing. It becomes effective immediately. Major and minor league baseball schedules will probably be revised in order that Sunday games may be played in New York State.

OUR OLD JOB BACK —By WALLGREN



89TH DIVISION IS FIRST IN GRUELLING ROAD RACE FROM COCHEM TO COBLENZ

Coming from behind with the same do-or-die spirit which brought them the football championship of the A.E.F., 26 athletes representing the 89th Division, captured the great 52-kilometer road race held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus in connection with the Third Army athletic carnival.

The course was along the Moselle River from Cochem to the fair grounds at Coblenz. Soldiers were stationed along the roads to guide the runners, but they were not needed, as the course was dotted with spectators.

Each athlete ran two kilometers and the winning team's time was three hours, 27 minutes and 30 seconds.

The men lined up in front of the Knights of Columbus club house at Cochem at 1 o'clock, and Capt. H. K. Coulter, formerly of Miami University, acted as starter. As they sped away on their long grind a regimental band struck up a snappy tune and the great crowd cheered.

Withington Gives 89th the Lead

Capt. Paul Withington, the former Harvard athlete, and captain of the champion A.E.F. football team, started the race for the 89th Division. He was off at a good clip at the crack of the pistol and gave his team a good lead over their opponents when he got at the two-kilometer post, a lead which they held for 11 miles. Here the 5th Division runners forged ahead and held their lead until the 28th kilometer post. At this point Sabo of the 89th made a great sprint and put his team ahead. The 5th was far from beaten, however, and came back at the 38th kilometer station with a rush that put them once more ahead, although the lead was destined to be short, for on the next lap the 89th again set the pace.

On the 21st lap Potter of the 89th and Harmon of the 5th started on even terms, but Potter put forth all his speed and while he fell in a heap at the finish of the two kilometers, he had the satisfaction of giving his teammate a substantial lead, which was maintained by his team up to the last. Kendall, the winning runner of the 89th, crossed the tape at the fair grounds in Coblenz about 400 yards in the lead of his nearest competitor and received a tremendous ovation, finishing with a spurt.

The Knights of Columbus presented the winners and runners-up with cash prizes and gold and silver medals. In addition, Kendall was crowned with a laurel wreath after he crossed the line a winner.

The 5th Division team finished second with the other teams trailing as follows: 90th Division, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, 1st Division and 4th Corps.

The runners on the three leading teams were as follows:

89th Division — Withington, Smith, Clines, Rush, Edwards, Phillips, Jones, Francomb, Wild, Loftin, Jotrisel, Wilmoth, Andrews, Alvin, Yagubian, Sabo, Clapp, Faulkner, Washburn, Huive, Potter, Heinecke, Brewer, Webber, Eschenbaum and Kendall.

5th Division — Sheehan, Lizak, Fitzgerald, Paulick, Bongini, Martin, Caroll, Cores, Beras, Nymick, Modkiff, Ragon, Langan, Smith, Wilcox, Etorce, Jones, Steelman, Stewart, Hanson, Kans, Gimmps, Gregerson, Gilmore, Pauleu and Phillips.

90th Division—Tate, Boynton, Young, Huber, Fife, Hollander, Brown, Hughes, Waits, Jones, Starr, Baker, Bishop, Anderson, Pluck, Collins, Chutkey, West, Hanson, Tice, Vaughn, Harmon, Brush, Bordner, Jackson and Smith.

3rd Division—Winegartner, Passante, Anderson, Troma, Espain, West, Bruce, Joyce, Domanski, Maciukiewez, Marsh, Rebitsky, Mallory, Johnson, Fincher, Cavanaugh, Gies, Hayes, Page, Wells, Vergiuack, Founds, Le Goult, Van Keurin, Snyder and Herrin.

Remarkably good time was made in the eight-mile modified marathon run off on the quarter-mile oval at the fair grounds, which was won by Mellon, 90th Division.

The other runners finished as follows: Second, Lieut. Claiborne, 89th Division; third, Wallunis, 3rd Division; fourth, O'Callaghan, Third Army Troops; fifth, Massell, 5th Division; sixth, Jensen, 5th Division.

The medley relay, consisting of 220, 440, 880 and mile runs, went to the 3rd Division, time, 8 minutes, 34 1-5 seconds. The others were: Second, 89th Division; third, 2nd Division; fourth, 5th Division.

AT THE DOUGHBOY RING

There's a ringside rope and a ringside ten
And a scrap at the Cirque Paree,
And the gallery gab from the olive drab
Gives a whoop for the referee;
But the crab at the slab who is keeping the tab
Is as grim as he used to be,
And the fewer comes from the long ago
Like the voice of a pal to me.

They are real straight stuff from a week of wood
In the good old U.S.A.,
And they shake their mitts like the scrappers could
In the time of a by-gone day;
And the hood of one stood for a blow that was good,
And we're in for a finished fray;
And we stand afoot like the sportsmen stood
When a heavy would reel and sway.

There's the stealth of a cat in their soldier feet,
And they're built like the brawny bear;
And their bodies are grimy with sweat and heat,
And their eyes are like coals that glare—
And they hammer and beat, and they rush up and meet,
And they break, but they're always there—
And it's blood in the veins of a Homesick Pete
When a scrap's on the Bill of Fare.

J. PALMER CUMMING.

AMERICANS TO ORGANIZE CRACK RUGBY TEAM FOR GREAT INTER-ALLIED GAMES

Rugby is not an American game, but just the same the Yanks will put a Rugby team in the field in an effort to defeat the best the Allies can put forward at the Inter-Allied games in June.

The British and French, and probably the Canadians and Australians will enter the strongest teams they can assemble. The United States will build its team about several former Leland Stanford University stars, the California institution having gone in for Rugby in preference to intercollegiate football years ago.

It is the plan of Army athletic officials to assemble four teams, getting a nucleus from former Leland Stanford players and filling in with American gridiron stars who look as though they might form Rugby players. Though the games are different, the basic methods needed for the proper development of each are the same, and the American officials believe any good Yank footballer can become a good Rugby player by merely switching his style of play.

Among those who have already reported for the American squad are Lieut. Arthur L. Erb, Capt. Kenneth Dole and Lieut. James H. Thoburn, formerly of Leland Stanford University. Capt. H. R. Stolz, former Oxford star and one of America's best-informed men on the game, will coach the Americans. Any man anxious to try out should communicate immediately with the Army Athletic Office, 53 avenue Montaigne, Paris.

It is planned to have the men come to Paris for their training. This will appeal especially to Third Army players, many of whom have been football stars and who ought to acquire speedy efficiency, in the new game. Rugby, as a matter of fact, has been considered long ago by divisions in the Fourth Corps, it being the Rhine Yanks' intention to develop a good team, then go over to British occupied territory and play English teams.

There will be no Rugby elimination tournament among the Americans. The teams will play practice games to determine which are the best participants, and these will form the championship teams.

Men who join the Rugby squad will be subject to Training Bulletin 3, which stipulates that in instances where the divisions to which athletes are attached are ordered home while the training is in progress, the men will be sent to the States as soon as the games are over.

The English and French Rugby men have been on the field for several weeks and have already developed excellent form.

UNIVERSITY FIVE WINS

In its opening game Friday night, the University of Dijon basketball team defeated the five of the M.T.C. Park at Dijon, 32 to 21.

51ST PIONEERS WIN 4TH CORPS TRACK HONORS

Grace Captures 440 Yard Dash From Gaulet in Close Finish

The 51st Pioneer Infantry won the track and field championship of the 4th Army Corps at Andernach, Germany, with 75 points. The 301st Sanitary Train was second.

Lieut. K. Grace, of the 51st Pioneers, took the 440-yard dash in a close race with Corporal Gaulet. The Corporal had the satisfaction of winning the mile from a good field a few minutes later.

The Summary

100-Yard Dash—Cpl. O. Field, 51st, first; Sgt. L. Piper, 310th F. S. Bn., second; Pvt. G. T. Chandler, 301st San. Train, third. Time, 11 3-5 sec.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Pvt. Burns, 301st San. Tr., first; Sgt. H. Pittifant, 310th F. S. Bn., second. Time 22 2-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Sgt. L. E. Piper, 310th F.S. Bn., first; Lt. H. S. Hendley, 51st Inf., second; Pvt. G. F. Cashman, 301st San. Tr., third. Time 30 2-5.

220-Yard Dash—Sgt. L. Shea, 51st Inf., first; Bugler Gladson, Troop M, 2nd Cav., second; Cpl. W. Hensel, 51st Inf., third. Time 27, 1-5.

440-Yard Dash—Lt. K. Grace, 51st Inf., first; Cpl. Gaulet, 301st San. Tr., second; Cpl. Delaney, 51st Inf., third. Time 60, 3-5.

880-Yard Run—Pvt. G. Cashman, first; Pvt. H. Lemle, 310th F. S. Bn., second; Pvt. H. O. Brezina, 310th F.S. Bn., third. Time 2:38, 1-5.

1-Mile Run—Cpl. Gaulet, 301st San. Tr., first; Pvt. J. Maurer, 51st Inf., second; Pvt. Cashman, 301st San. Tr., third. Time 6:09, 3-5.

Marathon Race—Pvt. L. Carulo, 51st Inf., first; Pvt. H. M. Morse, 51st Inf., second; Sgt. N. Lineman, 51st Pion. Inf., third. Time 26 mins.

Shot Put—Cpl. Guild, 301st Eng., first; Pvt. Gross, 51st Inf., second; Sgt. C. Meerse, 310th F.S. Bn., third. Distance, 33ft. 6ins.

High Jump—Pvt. L. Piper, 310th F.S. Bn., first; Pvt. Lene, 301st San. Tr., second; Cpl. D. Warner, 51st Inf., third.

Broad Jump—Sgt. L. Piper, 310th F.S. Bn., first; Sgt. L. Shea, 51st Inf., second; Cpl. W. Sober, 310th F.S. Bn., third. Distance 17ft. 10½ins.

Javelin Throw—Sgt. Meerse, 310th F.S. Bn., first; Pvt. Hanes, 301st San. Tr., second; Pvt. Cone, 4th M.P., third. Distance, 123 feet.

Discus Throw—Sgt. Meerse, 310th F.S. Bn., first; Cpl. Guild, 301st Eng., second; Capt. Sicln, 301st San. Tr., third. Distance, 51ft. 11ins.

Hop Step and Jump—Lt. H. Hensley, 51st Inf., first; Sgt. L. P. Shea, 51st Inf., second.

NURSES' TENNIS TOURNEY

A tennis tournament is being arranged for American nurses of Base Section No. 2, and will probably be held at Bordeaux. When the tournament is finished a challenge will be issued to other teams composed of nurses in the S.O.S.

MILITARY POLICE PREPARE WARM WELCOME FOR BUCKS ON LEAVE AT OLD ST. MALO

Despite the fact that the organization of athletics among transients, and especially "bucks on leave" is a different matter, Lieut. James A. Noe, of the 244th Military Police Company, stationed at St. Malo in the Brittany Leave Area, is achieving excellent results and in line with the Army's athletic program, sports will be a regular feature of entertainment there from now on.

As they are permanently located at St. Malo, the 244th Company of Military Police are organizing a baseball team and plan to issue a standing challenge to permissionaries who visit that area. The M.P. players promise to make things warm for the leave men, but on the baseball diamond and not in the brig.

The Headquarters Detachment of St. Malo already has a nine and declare they will attend to the visiting bucks if the policemen fail. In a game with a team of permissionaries last week, the Headquarters men won after a hard battle, 2 to 1, although the visitors outhit them and played well together despite their hasty organization.

It may be a bit early for sea bathing at St. Malo—there are many who think it is—but that did not deter Pvt. Everett K. Mohr of San Francisco, Headquarters Troop 8th Division, from taking a plunge. And after coming out of the sea Mohr insisted that the water was fine, and proved that he liked it by going in again the following day. He is the first permissionaire to call for a bathing suit at the Y.M.C.A. this year. After his plunge in the sea Mohr himself declared the water was warmer than in his home city, where on many occasions, he has taken a sea plunge.

The first athletic meet of the season was held at St. Malo last week when the Military Police, Headquarters men, Y.M.C.A. girls, and visiting bucks all took a hand with the result that everybody had a pleasant time although no records were broken. This is probably the first time on record where American women competed in an Army athletic meet.

The Summary

100-Yard Dash—Smith, 13th Marines, first; Jones, 13th Marines, second; Sauler, 244th M.P. Co., third.

Three-legged Race—Cole and Friedman, 244th M.P. Co., first; Kellogg and Bankston, 244th M.P. Co., second; Rockford and Nelson, 89th Division, third.

Potato Race for Y.M.C.A. Girls—Miss Mills, first; Miss Collins, second; Miss Miller, third.

Shoe Race—Giannatsio, 244th M.P. Co., first; Carrington, 244th M.P. Co., second; Letore, 25th Engineers, third.

Tug-of-War—M.P. team, first; Headquarters Detachment, second; Permissionaries' team, third.

Half-Mile Relay (Four Men)—13th Marines, first; 244th M.P. Co., second; Co. I, 2nd Pioneer Infantry, third.

Egg Race for Y.M.C.A. Girls—Miss Wylie, first; Miss Mills, second; Miss Evans, third.

SOCCER FINALS OPEN IN PARIS ON MAY 12 WITH SEVEN TEAMS

Teams from the First and Third Armies, G.H.Q., Le Mans, the District of Paris and the S.O.S. will participate in the A.E.F. soccer finals, which open in Paris May 12. Each team is limited to 16 men. During their stay in Paris they will be housed at Clignancourt Barracks.

While the winners will naturally form a nucleus for the American team which will be entered in the inter-Allied games at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, in June, soccer players throughout the A.E.F. who show ability will be given a chance to make the all-A.E.F. team.

SPORT GOODS COST Y.M.C.A. $2,100,000

Athletic Directors' Report Indicates Popularity of Games in A.E.F.

To help make the stay of the American soldier in France as pleasant as possible the Department of Athletics of the Y.M.C.A. is contributing athletic supplies to the amount of $2,100,000, according to a statement just furnished the Army's chief athletic officer.

Some of the items that go to make up this vast total are 44,120 dozen (more than half a million) baseballs and 9,200 dozen (more than 100,000) baseball bats. That is not quite one baseball for every soldier in France, but it is possible that it is one baseball for every soldier whose free hours permit him time to use a baseball. There are 54,000 baseball gloves included in this quantity of supplies; 11,500 sets of boxing gloves, 30,700 Rugby footballs, 16,274 volley balls, 14,406 basketballs, 36,000 soccer balls and 625 big cage balls.

This stock of athletic goods was ordered by the Y.M.C.A. prior to February 10, at which time the Army decided to assume control of the distribution of supplies to the various Army units.

Director Brown's Statement

In a letter to the chief athletic officer of the A.E.F., April 17, dealing with supplies turned over to the Army by the Y.M.C.A., Elwood S. Brown, director of the Department of Athletics, gives several different totals, as follows:

Statement of athletic supplies and values of same distributed by the Y.M.C.A. between December 1, 1918, and March 15, 1919, $760,050.

Statement of supplies in Paris Base Warehouse April 1, 1919, $658,851.

Statement of supplies and values of same ordered in America prior to February 10, 1919, by the Y.M.C.A. for distribution to American Army units during the year 1919, $2,100,000.

(In addition to the above a considerable amount of supplies have been purchased in the local market.)

Statement of supplies transferred to the British Y.M.C.A. in conformity with an arrangement made with them prior to April 15, to be replaced at the earliest opportunity, $5,042.

Complete consolidated report of all athletic supplies distributed by the Y.M.C.A. between July 1, 1918, and March 15, 1919, $1,611,134.

Distribution of athletic supplies between July 1, 1918, and December 1, 1918, $251,084.

The distribution of supplies by the Y.M.C.A. was under the supervision of A. W. Gelston, of the Y.M.C.A., before the Army relieved him of the exacting task.

POSTAL CLERKS HAVE TEAM

The Le Mans Post Office has organized a baseball team and Capt. R. L. Willing, the manager, has notified THE STARS AND STRIPES that any ambitious pill wallopers or wagon tongue wielders can get satisfaction on the diamond by addressing him at A.P.O. 762.

AUGIE RATNER SAYS ARTICLE IN POLICE GAZETTE IS CANARD

Sgt. Augie Ratner, 52nd Pioneer Infantry, the well known Bronx (N.Y.) middleweight, now in London, denies he ever made any statement, orally or by letter, that he had been promoted to a lieutenantcy or had been three times decorated, as published in the New York Police Gazette. He declares the story printed in the Police Gazette was called to his attention and that he wrote a prompt denial.

Several weeks ago, THE STARS AND STRIPES, having investigated the Police Gazette story, published a statement from the Central Records Office that it was untrue together with a letter from the Commanding Officer of the 52nd Pioneer Infantry who stated that Ratner was carried on the company records as AWOL upon instructions from the Commanding General, District of Paris.

The Bronx pugilist says he is not AWOL, that the company records are incorrect, and that he is at present attached to Army Headquarters in London.

GERMAN PRISONERS BRINGING LIFE TO WAR TORN REGIONS

Searching French Fields for Duds They Fired Months Ago

REFUGEES ARE BACK HOME

Cellars and Temporary Shacks as Living Quarters Till Houses Are Rebuilt

"First in war, first in peace" is as applicable to the Germans, although in a different sense, as to the first commander-in-chief of an American Army. And today thousands of her former warriors are pioneering in the work of converting the devastated battle areas from the North Sea to the Swiss border into a semblance of the peaceful aspect they presented in 1914.

So rapidly are man and nature effacing the signs of conflict that before the bars are lifted for the tourists of the world, the lines of the Western front in their entirety will remain only in the memories of those who participated in the big show. There will remain spots here and there, marked by monuments, and untouched ruins already designated as mementoes of the war. But it will be possible to trace the lines as they stood at certain dates only on the map.

Wire and Trenches Go

Thousands of German prisoners of war, working under the direction of their American, French or English captors, have been at work since the signing of the armistice clearing up the ruins and wiping out the old defensive works. The roads were the first to receive their attention. The result is a veritable boulevard for hundreds of kilometers through the heart of what was once the Western front.

Hundreds of miles of trenches have been filled in by the Germans and thousands of miles of barbed wire entanglements have been removed. The farmers are aiding here and there to expedite the work and prepare the land for the plow. In many places grain is growing on the fields which were within the lines less than six months ago.

Among the main factors with which the peasants have to contend upon returning to till their soil are the dud shells and unexploded grenades below the surface of the ground. Sometimes the services of the prisoners are not available. The farmers take matters into their own hands and start plowing or spading. Occasionally the result is disastrous.

Near Vic-sur-Aisne, where the Comité Américains des Régions Devastés has its headquarters, death and serious injury have resulted from accidents of this nature. One old man, but just returned from captivity in Germany, began spading his little plot of ground where his home once stood. He struck an unexploded "potato masher" and was killed.

The doctors of this committee have been called on several similar cases. Cases have been reported where both farmer and horse have been killed by striking duds with a plow.

Make Homes in Ruins

Returning refugees are burrowing into the piles of ruins marking their former homes and settling up housekeeping again. Sometimes the cellar is cleaned out and converted into living quarters. If the walls of one room are partially intact the family moves in, after a few tons of brick and debris have been tossed to one side.

When boards are obtainable a little shot is cleared and a one or two-room shanty is erected for temporary shelter pending the day when a better home can be built.

Estaminets and cafés are scattered through the ruins. The signs are sometimes all that the proprietors salvaged from the ruins of their former businesses. Passing refugees and soldiers stationed in or adjacent to the ruined villages are the customers.

It will require years to rebuild the greater part of the villages and cities which have been leveled. Work of sorting out the salvagable brick and stones and carting away the fragments is being pushed, however. In Reims, where 17,000 buildings were destroyed by the German artillery, contractors are on the ground arranging for reconstruction work. Some of the wealthier citizens are said to have already let contracts, but the smaller property holders are awaiting the action of the Government in regard to financial aid.

Lens and Ypres also offer serious problems. The former was leveled by artillery, and later trenches and wire were built through the ruins. Here and there one sees a grave several feet above street level in the ruins of a house.

Monuments Spring Up

British detachments stationed in the vicinity of Vimy Ridge have erected several monuments to the memory of Canadian and Australian troops who fell there. Crews working under the direction of a burial officer are gathering the bodies from the spots where they were hastily buried on the battle fields and in cemeteries that now dot the ridge and plain. All material of a salvagable nature has been gathered and arranged in neat piles, wire is being removed, and the elements have preceded the hand of man in commencing to efface the trench systems.

DON'TS FOR OFFICERS

Emergency officers who want to know just how they stand with the Army are given a line in a bulletin issued by the Secretary of War.

Reviewing the fact that emergency officers were classified at the beginning of demobilization according to their desires and suitability for future service, the bulletin indicates clearly that those who have expressed a wish to remain in service must expect a doubtful present status until legislation is passed providing for a permanent establishment. These officers will be the last discharged.

Then follows the list of Don'ts:

Don't have letters forwarded to the War Department respecting your fitness unless such letters are of real value in determining that fitness.

Don't expect appointment in the permanent establishment just because you are in Class 3.

Don't expect immediate promotion, as it is not known if the present method of commissioning will be continued.

Don't expect to remain in Class 3, for some one will have to be discharged if there is a surplus in the establishment provided.

Due to this uncertainty as to future legislation, no maximum age limit has been set for applicants for appointment to the permanent establishment, and this appointment again is subject to their eligibility under such legislation as may be enacted.

MESSKIT MAXIMS

One advantage of being a brigadier general is that you don't have to register with the A.P.M. Another advantage is your pay. But who in the world will shoot craps with you!

• • •

Things we hear of but never see:
A satisfied private.
A mess sergeant with a friend.
A soldier retiring on his income.
A general stopping his car to compliment a soldier on his military bearing.
Spiral puttees that will not come down.
A worse war than this one.

GREEN DIVISIONS PROVED THEIR METTLE IN THE SECOND ARMY'S DRIVE

Continued from Page 1

Second American Army would carry its attack northward toward Conflans; the Tenth French Army would move northeast and east toward the Saar and the Rhine. Both would avoid direct attack upon Metz, which would be isolated and engulfed between them. As regards the remainder of the German line in Alsace between the right of the Tenth Army and the Swiss frontier, that would similarly have to fall back to the Rhine because of being outflanked.

German Divisions Outnumbered

Such was the broad general idea of an operation, or series of operations, which, had the war continued, would undoubtedly have achieved full success before the setting in of hard winter weather. That it would have achieved success is sufficiently evident from the general situation at the close of hostilities. On November 10 the Germans had on their whole front from the vicinity of Fresnes to the Swiss border about 25 divisions, of which two only were in reserve and the balance in line. These divisions, most of them, were of inferior quality at best, and they were now in a very low state of morale and tremendously reduced in numbers. Moreover, the German high command had no troops whatever that could be spared from the other crumbling fronts with which to reinforce them.

On the same front the Allies had 36 French and American divisions, of which 18 were in line and 18 in reserve. These divisions were all intrinsically of quality from fair to excellent, all were in high spirits and all were fairly well up to strength, in measure of numbers alone exceeding their opponents probably several times over. That once they were under way they would have carried everything before them there was no doubt whatever at the time of the signing of the armistice.

But it is just as well to recall the blunt facts now, several months after the close of hostilities, when the Germans attempt to convey to the world the impression that when fighting ceased their armies were, in some mysterious sense, still "unbeaten." The plain truth is that on November 11 their armies were squarely in the path of an annihilating avalanche, and that it was the interposition of the armistice alone which saved them from an overthrow on the field of battle even more complete and overwhelming than that which had already overtaken the armies of her ally, Austria-Hungary.

The offensive of the Second American and the Tenth French Armies was to be inaugurated by an advance of the former, beginning on November 16, with four divisions in line and five in reserve along its front of 50 kilometers from Fresnes-en-Woevre to Port-sur-Seille, the latter place being about eight kilometers east of the Moselle. The advance once started, the Tenth Army was, on November 14, to move forward its ten divisions, to be later augmented by more, on a 90-kilometer front from Port-sur-Seille to Senones.

One important difference existed in the method of attack to be employed by the two armies. The Second American was to advance its four divisions already in front line, whereas the Tenth French was to advance through the Eighth French Army, under General Girard, which was already holding its front of action with six divisions. The latter would doubtless later have become available as reserves for the Tenth Army. The plans of the Tenth Army were not so complete at the time of the armistice as to make it precisely certain how many or what troops it was to employ beyond those already assembled within its zone of action, but it was understood that some American divisions and corps would be used in directly pressing its offensive, which, spreading out toward the Saar and the Rhine, would eventually have been of great magnitude.

As Front Stood November 8

Coming now specifically to the Second American Army, we find that on November 8 it was holding its front with four divisions; from right to left, the 92nd, 7th, 28th and 33rd. Between the left flank of the 33rd, at Fresnes, and the right of the 26th U.S. Division, which was on the offensive near Beaumont, lay the 2nd Colonial Corps (French), the right corps of the First American Army, having in line the 81st U.S. Division (which was in liaison with the 33rd), and the 10th French Colonial Division, which was in liaison with the 26th U.S. On the right of the Second American Army, the 92nd Division was in liaison at Port-sur-Seille with the 165th Division (French), of the Eighth Army.

In support or moving into support, the Second American Army had the 88th, 4th, 35th and 82nd American and the 26th French Divisions, besides the 55th Division, which could not be counted specifically as a reserve division because it was the replacement division for the Army. Three corps staffs, the Fourth and Sixth U.S. and the Seventeenth French, were functioning under the Second Army, and though they would later have had more divisions under them, at the beginning of the operations the Sixth Corps had the 92nd and the 7th Divisions, while the Fourth Corps had only the 28th Division and the Seventeenth Corps only the 33rd Division.

Of the front line divisions, the 92nd held from Port-sur-Seille to a point south of Preny, about four kilometers west of the Moselle; the 7th from Preny to the east bank of the Rupt de Mad; the 28th from the Rupt de Mad across Lachaussée Lake to about La Seigneulles brook, a short distance north of Hatton-Châtel, and the 33rd from this brook to Fresnes. The greater part of this front, from the Moselle to Fresnes, was therefore that which had been occupied about September 15 after the ejection of the enemy from the St. Mihiel salient.

All Ready for Enemy Withdrawal

On November 1 Field Order No. 13 of the Second Army was issued as a standing order, to be put into execution in case of enemy withdrawal. With sufficient detail to cover the functioning of all services of the Army, it set forth the objectives of an advance and the means to be employed in attaining them. It stated that in that case the enemy would probably pivot upon Metz, holding the outer defenses, 10 or 12 kilometers from the center of the city, on the general line Amanvillers-Aney-sur-Moselle-Verny, and that the right corps of the First American Army would advance in the direction of Etain. It directed that the Seventeenth Corps (that is, the 33rd Division), should advance toward Conflans; the Fourth Corps (that is, the 28th and 7th Divisions), toward Vionville, and the Sixth Corps (that is, the 92nd Division), should stand fast, but maintain close contact with the enemy by means of strong reconnaissances.

As Field Order No. 13 was to become operative only in case of enemy withdrawal, naturally no "D" day could be specified. But on November 4 a communication was received from Marshal Foch directing that, in view of the withdrawal of the Austrian divisions from the enemy's front, consequent upon the signing of the armistice with Austria, vigorous local operations should be begun along the front of the Second American Army to discover the enemy's intentions and the dispositions which he was making.

The Austrian armistice had, in fact, resulted in the withdrawal of the 1st and the CVIth Austrian Divisions from the front of the First American Army north of Verdun, and of the XXXVth Austrian Division from the front of the Second American Army, opposite the 33rd Division. It may be imagined that the retirement of these allies did not exert an encouraging effect upon the adjacent German troops, who thus tangibly had notice served upon them that henceforth they would have to fight the world alone.

The instructions of the supreme command were followed on November 5 by more detailed ones from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies. In the communication from the latter it was stated that the First and Second American Armies would at once prepare to undertake operations with the ultimate purpose of destroying the enemy's organizations and driving him beyond the existing frontiers in the region of Briey and Longwy. Preliminary to beginning this offensive, it was stated that the First American Army would complete the occupation of the region between the Meuse and the Iré and the ejection of the enemy from the heights of the Meuse north of Verdun and south of the Foret de Woevre, and that it would then conduct operations to drive him beyond the rivers Theinte and Chiers. The latter operation was to be begun at once by the establishment of a footing on the east bank of the Meuse in the region of Stenay and Mouzon.

Eyes Fixed on Briey

As has been seen already, all of the above objects up to the crossing of the Theinte had been successfully accomplished by November 11. On its part, the Second American Army was directed to conduct raids and local operations, advance its line between the Moselle and Lachaussée Lake toward Gorze and Chambley, and prepare plans for an attack in the direction of Briey along the axis Fresnes-Conflans-Briey.

Detailed instructions for the Second Army operations were given by command of General Pullard on November 6. The initial advance, owing to the small number of troops as yet actually on the ground, was to be confined to two brigades, one each from the 28th and the 7th Divisions, which were to move through the hilly country along the Rupt de Mad in the direction of Gorze and Chambley, but with, at first, only the limited objective of the Michel position of the Hindenburg line between Charey and the eastern edge of the Bois de Grand Fontaine. Owing to the necessity of concentrating the troops and sufficient artillery to cover the attack, the drive was at first set for November 11, but the continued rapid withdrawal of the enemy on other parts of the front eventually dictated an earlier execution, and the attack was delivered on the morning of the 10th, with, moreover, a considerably greater front and the employment of larger forces than at first contemplated.

At this time the enemy's order of battle opposite the Second Army was, from northwest to southeast; IIIrd Bavarian, XIIIth Landwehr, XCIVth, LXVth Reserve, Vth Landwehr, CCXXIVth and VIIIth Landwehr Divisions of General von Fuch's Army Detachment "C," of the Army Group of General von Gallwitz, and the CCLVth Division and the XXXIst and LXXXIVth Landwehr Brigades of General von Bothmer's XIXth Army, of the Army Group of the Duke of Wurtemburg.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou, commanding the 92nd Division, had his 365th Infantry Regiment advance behind a rolling barrage into the re-entrant salient on the east side of the Moselle. The troops drove back the enemy's outpost line to depths varying from one and one-half to two and one-half kilometers, occupying the Bois Frehaut, Brigade in support. Early on the morning of the 10th, strong patrols were pushed out from the front line battalions, and a little later two companies of the 56th Infantry attacked and occupied Preny ridge. But attempts to progress from here through the enemy's heavy belts of wire were shattered by machine gun and artillery fire, and before long the two companies were forced to leave the ridge, having lost about 40 per cent of their numbers.

Further to the west, however, the division met with better success, the 34th Infantry on its left taking and holding the stone quarry near Rembercourt, in the hills just west of the Rupt de Mad. From here the attacking units pushed on to the German wire at Mon Plaisir Farm, within a kilometer of Charey. In the vicinity of these places 21 prisoners were taken, but the heavy fire from the farm prevented its capture by the limited numbers engaged, either on that day or the following morning.

The 28th Division, now under command of Maj. Gen. William H. Hay, astride the southeastern extremity of Lachaussée Lake, on the left of the Fourth Corps, began its operations with characteristic vigor at 5:30 on the morning of the 10th by driving its right against the Hindenburg works in front of Dommartin. Though prevented by intense artillery fire from reaching the village, the Bois de Dommartin and Marimbois Farm, southwest of it, were captured. At 3:30 in the afternoon, following an artillery preparation, the attack was renewed, but did not get beyond the edge of the Bois de Dommartin.

The center of the division, advancing along the southeast side of the lake, took Haumont and the railroad beyond it, advancing approximately two kilometers that day. During the night troops were concentrated here with a view to penetrating the enemy's position next morning. They had gained another kilometer and were up to the wire in front of the Bois de Bonseil when, at 11 o'clock, fighting was suspended. West of the lake the left of the 28th, cooperating with the attack of the 33rd Division, pushed forward through the Bois de Haudrouvilles Bas and the Bois de Harraillers and took the farm of Hautes Journaux, so that on the morning of the 11th the whole of Lachaussée Lake was in the possession of the Americans.

33rd's Push in Woevre Plain

As had been intended in the original army plans, the 33rd Division, of the Seventeenth French Corps, moving toward Conflans over the level farming lands of the Woevre plain on the marching flank of the Second Army's attack, made the most determined effort and, in consequence, underwent the most severe fighting. Already, on November 9, two companies of the 131st Infantry, on the right, raided and cleared the Bois les Hautes Epines and the Bois de Warville, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th this regiment, from the positions thus gained, attacked northeast toward the larger Bois d'Harville. They penetrated to its center, but were obliged to drop back to its southwestern edge by the resistance encountered. The following morning the 131st made an attack on Butgneville from St. Hilaire, southwest of it. This attack was held up by machine gun fire, and preparations were under way to take Butgneville and also Jonville, further to the southeast, at 11 o'clock.

Meantime, on the left, the 130th Infantry had, on the morning of the 10th, attacked and carried all the German trenches from Saulx-en-Woevre northeast to Marcheville and had taken the latter village. Two determined German counter-attacks, however, forced them out of Marcheville to its southern edge, from which position two subsequent counter-attacks were repulsed. Before daylight next morning the 129th Infantry relieved the 130th on this part of the line.

Without artillery preparation the 3rd Battalion of the 129th and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 130th were instituting an attack in co-operation with the one on Butgneville, while the 1st Battalion of the 130th was attacking toward Pintheville, northeast of Fresnes, at 11 o'clock. All of the points attacked and taken by the 33rd Division were in the enemy's main line of resistance and in capturing them, more than 150 prisoners were also secured.

At the hour of the armistice the advance of the Second American Army had already taken, since the previous morning, about 58 square kilometers of territory. Although the several partial attacks at that time under way had developed the fact that the enemy was holding along this front with all the strength he could command, these attacks were, nevertheless, progressing favorably. As none of even the front line American divisions were yet fully engaged and as five more divisions were already assembled or rapidly arriving in the rear areas ready to strengthen and extend the general attack along the army front, a few more days would have sufficed to shatter the enemy's limited powers of resistance. In the fighting, so far as it was carried, the Second Army suffered 1,380 casualties, of whom 614 were lost by the 33rd Division, the remainder being about equally divided between the 7th, 28th and 92nd Divisions, while seven officers and 178 enlisted men were captured from the enemy.

French Co-operation on Left

While the Second American Army was developing a major offensive, the Second Colonial Corps, on its left, did not by any means remain idle, but co-operated vigorously with the forward movements of the 26th and 33rd U.S. Divisions on its flanks. Between the 9th and the 11th of November, the 10th Colonial Division, joining the 26th U.S. near Bezonville and extending thence southward about seven kilometers to Elx, against vigorous opposition pushed forward from its front lines at the eastern base of the Meuse plateau an average distance of about three kilometers, into the Woevre plain and took possession of the village of Dieppe.

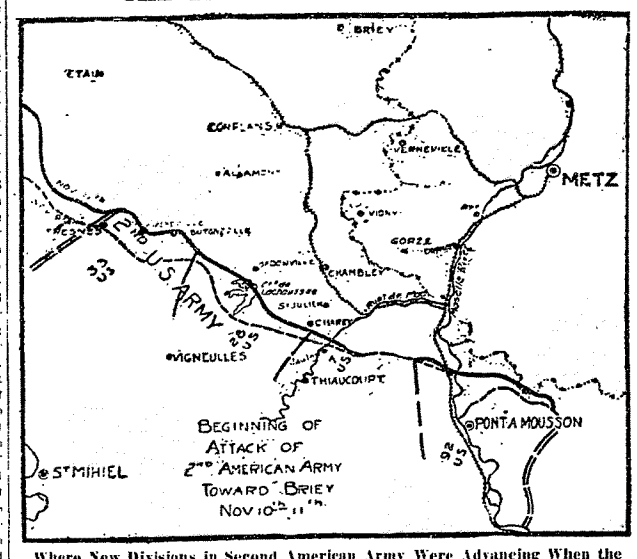
The 81st U.S. Division, under command of Maj. Gen. Chas. J. Bailey, held the sector, about 13 kilometers in length, from Elx to Fresnes. With the 322nd Infantry on the left flank and the 324th on the right flank, it began operations at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th by advancing on both flanks after an artillery preparation, the center remaining passive. During that day the 322nd took the heavily fortified village of Moranville, while the 324th broke through the German first and second intrenched lines and occupied the woodlands of Les Claire Chenes and Noire Haie. Both attacks were renewed on the morning of the 10th, and at 9 a.m. the 322nd Infantry took Grimaucourt, at 11 reaching Abaucourt, on the main road and railroad between Verdun and Etain, where it was in close liaison with the 10th Colonial Division. At 1 p.m. it began its advance on the enemy's main line of resistance, 1,300 meters east of Grimaucourt.

That night the 322nd Infantry was relieved by the 321st, and the 2nd Battalion of the 324th was relieved by the 1st Battalion of the 323rd, releasing the rest of the 324th for other uses. The 321st, on the morning of the 11th, drove against the two woodlands, the Grand and Petit Cognon, south of Abaucourt and Hautecourt. It captured them and then, moving through the gap between them, the 1st Battalion went against Hautecourt, a virtual fortress encircled by trenches and wire. It was in the midst of this attack when hostilities ceased at 11.

What One Outfit Did

On the other flank the 323rd Infantry and the co-operating battalions of the 324th were similarly in action at the same hour, having advanced in spite of severe losses from machine guns and gas and high explosive shell until the 3rd Battalion of the 324th was in the Bois de Manheulles. During its two and one-half days of battle the 81st Division, which had been in France less than three months and had never before engaged in an offensive, had advanced from two to five and one-half kilometers on its whole long front, had released the villages of Manheulles, Blanzee, Moranville, Grimaucourt and Abaucourt, taken nearly 100 prisoners and lost 46 officers and 936 enlisted men in casualties. Indeed, in their brief operations the 81st and the 7th and 92nd Divisions of the Second Army, which were practically as new to offensive employment, vied with the more experienced divisions in courage and tenacity and proved that they could have borne their full share of any work that might have been laid upon them had the war continued.

THE BATTLE OF THE WOEVRE



Where New Divisions in Second American Army Were Advancing When the Armistice Halted Their Onrush

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